Zakład Energoelektroniki

TWERD

MFC 710 / AcR

User's manual

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SPECIFICATIONS

Table 0.1 – Specifications, common for frequency converters of the MFC710/AcR series

Power	Voltage U_{in}	three-phase power : 400V -15% +10%
	Frequency	45 ... 66Hz
Output	Output voltage	0 ... U_{in} [V]
	Frequency	0,0 ... 400Hz
	Frequency resolution	0.01Hz (vector)
Control system	Modulator	SVPWM
	Operation mode	U/f linear / square-law scalar Vectorial DTC-SVM without sensor Vectorial DTC-SVM with sensor of the rotor position
	Switching frequency	2 ... 15kHz, also random carrier
	Rotation speed setting	Analog inputs, control panel, motopotentiometer, PID-regulator, communication unit RS232 or RS485 and other possibilities. Resolution of 0.1 % for analog inputs or 0.1Hz / 1 rpm for the control panel i RS
Control inputs/outputs	Analog inputs	3 analog inputs: AI0: voltage mode 0(2) ... 10V, $R_{in} \geq 200k\Omega$; AI1, AI2: voltage mode 0(2) ... 10V, $R_{in} \geq 100k\Omega$; current mode 0(4)...20mA, $R_{in} = 250\Omega$, Operation mode and polarity are chosen by parameters and switches. Accuracy: 0.5 % of the full range.
	Digital inputs	6 digital separated inputs 0/(15...24)V. $R_{in} \geq 3k\Omega$
	Analog outputs	2 outputs 0(2)...10V / 0(4)...20mA – configuration with the help of parameters and switches, accuracy:0.5 %
	Digital outputs	3 relays K1, K2 i K3 – breaking capacity: 250V/1A AC, 30V/1A DC, 1 open collector output 100mA/24V. Fully programmable signal source
Communication	Connectors	RS232, RS485 with optoisolation
	Communication protocol	MODBUS RTU. Function 3 (Read Register); Function 6 (Write Register).
	Transmission speed	9600, 19200, 38400 or 57600 bit/s
	Application	Remote control of unit operation and programming of all parameters of the frequency converter.
Special functions	PID-regulator	Choice of referencing-unit signal source and feedback signal source, possibility of inverting polarity of an control error signal , SLEEP function and output erasing on STOP signal, limitation of an output value.
	PLC controller	Possibility of taking control over converter's operation, START / STOP system, direction of rotation and frequency, possibility of controlling any external process without connection of external PLC controller. 48 universal functional blocks, 43 functions: simple logic and arithmetic blocks; block of 8-state sequencer, 2 multiplexers with 8 inputs, curve shaping unit, maximum execution time of the PLC program: 10ms.
	Control of pumps group	Up to 5 pumps in a cascade Control with use of PID - regulator or by direct referencing Each pump can be programmed individually for operation from a frequency converter or from the mains; possibility of pump blocking Automatic replacement of the pump after a preset time of operation
	Set of Predefined (Factory) Parameters	There are 9 available set of predefined parameters: - Local: control from keyboard - Remote: control through digital or analog inputs - Local/Remote: choice between local and remote - PID: speed regulated by PID-regulator - Motopotentiometer: control with “increase/decrease” signals from digital inputs - Constant frequencies: operation with constant frequencies, switching through digital inputs - Torque regulation: setting the moment by signal from digital input, vector control - Pumps: control of pump group - Reeler: setting the torque with the reeler calculator, vector control
	Additional functions of the panel	Definition of User's values for direct observation of the process variables- choice of measurement unit, scale and data source (e.g. from PLC controller)
		Definition of User's referencing-device for direct changing of the process variables – choice of measurement unit and scale
		LCD contrast adjustment

Protection	Short-circuit protection	Short-circuit on unit output.
	Overcurrent protection	Instantaneous value 3.5 I_n; effective value 2.5 I_n
	Overvoltage AC/DC protection	1.47 U_{in} (U_{in} = 400V) AC; 750V DC
	Undervoltage	0.65 U_{in}
	Device thermal protection	Radiator's heat sensor.
	Motor thermal protection	I^2t limit, motor heat sensor.
	Supervision of communication with control panel	Established permissible time of connection absence.
	Supervision of communication through RS	Established permissible time of connection absence.
	Control of analog inputs	Check of absence of “living null” in modes 2...10V and 4...20mA.
	Control of a load symmetry	E.g. break in one of the engine phases.
	Underloading	Protection from operating without any load.
	Stall	Protection against stall of a motor

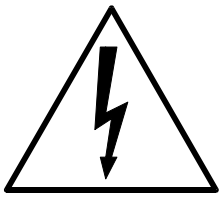
Table 0.2 - Specifications of frequency converters of the MFC710/AcR series, depending on a type

Type of frequency converter	**Constant-torque load Overload 1.5**		**Variable-torque load Overload 1.1**		**Ip [A]**	**Iz [A]**
	P_{N1} [kW]	**I_{N1} [A]**	**P_{N2} [kW]**	**I_{N2} [A]**		
MFC710/AcR/0.75kW	0,75	2,5	1,1	3,5	3,75	6,3
MFC710/AcR/1.1kW	1,1	3,5	1,5	4,0	5,25	6,3
MFC710/AcR/1.5kW	1,5	4,5	2,2	5,5	6,0	6,3
MFC710/AcR/2.2kW	2,2	5,5	3	7,8	8,3	10
MFC710/AcR/3kW	3	7,8	4	9,5	11,7	10
MFC710/AcR/4kW	4	9,5	4	9,5	15,8	16
MFC710/AcR/5.5kW	5,5	12	7,5	16	18	20
MFC710/AcR/7.5kW	7,5	17	11	23	25	25
MFC710/AcR/11kW	11	24	15	29	36	30
MFC710/AcR/15kW	15	30	18	37	45	50
MFC710/AcR/18.5kW	18.5	39	18,5	39	60	59
MFC710/AcR/22kW	22	45	30	60	68	63
MFC710/AcR/30kW	30	60	37	75	90	80
MFC710/AcR/37kW	37	75	45	90	112	100
MFC710/AcR/45kW	45	90	55	110	135	125
MFC710/AcR/55kW	55	110	75	150	165	160
MFC710/AcR/75kW	75	150	90	180	225	200
MFC710/AcR/90kW	90	180	110	210	270	225
MFC710/AcR/110kW	110	210	132	250	315	315
MFC710/AcR/132kW	132	250	160	310	375	315
MFC710/AcR/160kW	160	310	180	375	465	400
MFC710/AcR/200kW	200	375	250	465	570	500
MFC710/AcR/250kW	250	465	250	465	690	630
MFC710/AcR/315kW	315	585	355	650	850	800
MFC710/AcR/355kW	355	650	400	730	940	800
MFC710/AcR/400kW	400	730	400	730	1100	800
MFC710/AcR/450kW	450	820	500	910	1190	1000
MFC710/AcR/500kW	500	910	560	1020	1365	1250

P_{N1} – nominal power at overload 1.5 I_n
I_{N1} – nominal output current at overload 1.5 I_n
P_{N2} – nominal power at overload 1.1 I_n (pumps, ventilators)
I_{N2} – nominal output current at overload 1.1 I_n (pumps, ventilators)
I_P – overload current 60s every 10min
I_Z – maximum nominal current protection

1. Conditions of safe operation

1.1 Warnings



- After connecting converter to the supply network, internal circuit components (except In/Out clamps) are on the supply network potential. Touching them can cause an electric shock..
- When you connect the converter to the supply network there is a dangerous voltage on clamps U, V, W, even when the motor does not work.
- After disconnecting the device from the supply network the dangerous voltage is still present for about 5 minutes.

1.2 Basic rules

- **Don't make any connections when the converter MFC710/AcR is connected to the mains.**
- **Don't connect mains voltage to output clamps U, V, W.**
- **Don't measure the voltage endurance of any unit devices.**
- **To measure the cables insulation it is necessary to disconnect them from the converter.**
- **Don't touch integrated circuits and any other parts on the converter's electronic board, as they can be damaged by electrostatic discharge.**
- **Don't connect any capacitors to motor wires intended for improvement of power factor**
- **Don't measure output voltage of converter using digital voltmeters**

1.3 Operation list

	The operations applied at installation and the first start-up of the electric drive
✔	After unpacking the converter, it is necessary to check up visually presence of damages which could arise during transport.
✔	Check up the correspondence between the delivered frequency converter and the order - check up the ratings plate on the case. Delivery includes: • the frequency converter with the User's manual, • a choke or L-C-L filter – if it was ordered • a ferrite ring or RFI filter - depending on the order.
✔	Check up the correspondence between conditions in which the converter will be used and conditions of an environment for which it is designed (section 1.4).
✔	Installation of the frequency converter should be made according to principles of safety and EMC rules, listed in section 2.
✔	Choose a configuration of the frequency converter and realize it according to sections 4 and 5.

1.4 Environmental conditions

Degree of pollution

During design second degree of pollution has been assumed, at which there are normally only non-conducting pollution. However there is a probability of temporary conductivity caused by a condensation, when the converter doesn't work.

In case the environment in which the frequency converter will work, contains pollution which can influence its safety, it is necessary to apply appropriate counteraction, using, for example, additional cases, air channels, filters etc.

Climatic conditions

	Installation site	***During warehousing***	***During transport***
Temperature	from -10°C to +50°C[1]	from -25°C to +55°C	from -25°C to +70°C
		Protective packing	
Relative humidity	from 5% to 95%	from 5% to 95%	Max 95%
	Short-term, insignificant condensation on the external side of the converter case is permitted only when converter doesn't work.		
Air pressure	from 86 kPa to 106 kPa	from 86 kPa to 106 kPa	from 70 kPa to 106 kPa

1 For nominal load temperature 40°C was assumed, however for lower loads higher temperatures are acceptable.

2. Installation of the frequency converter

2.1 Connection of a power circuits

The MFC710/AcR was derived from MFC710 base unit by including a regenerative (active) AcR rectifier. It allows to eliminate problems with mains current and voltage harmonics and correction of PFC Power Factor, reduction of THDi (Total Harmonics Distortion) and THDu is possible.

MFC710/AcR draw a sinusoidal mains current and eliminates negative impact on mains voltage in case of using standard rectifier.

Base features of MFC710/AcR:

- Two-way power flow, four-quadrant work,
- Voltage stabilization in DC-link

MFC710/AcR is feeded by standard 3x400V AC mains. Optionally can be connected to 3-phase mains 2x230 – 3x690V. It should be known, that all parameters results from load current are calculated for 3x400V standard mains. On fig. 2.1 mains and load connections are shown. Wire diameters and mains-choke type should be selected on load current. Required current breakers and wire diameters shown on Tab. 0.2 and 2.1 and should be selected depending on current of a load. Appopriate protection values are listed in table 0.2 and recommended values of wires cross-section are listed in table 2.1. Additional information about external connections can be found in section 2.1.1 under the "*Equipotential connections*" and in section 2.1.2. In order to comply with EU directives of electromagnetic compability (EMC) application of a four-wire shielded cable (three phases + earth wire) is recommended to fed the engine. The frequency converter is supplied with appropriate resources, protected from corrosion, dedicated to make apropriate connections. Type of mains choke and protections is available at producer's representative. It is strogly recommended not to use any switches or contactors at the converter output that could disconnect system during the run.

The MFC710/AcR converter is fed from the three-phase 3x400V mains. In the fig. 2.1 the scheme of power circuits connections is presented.

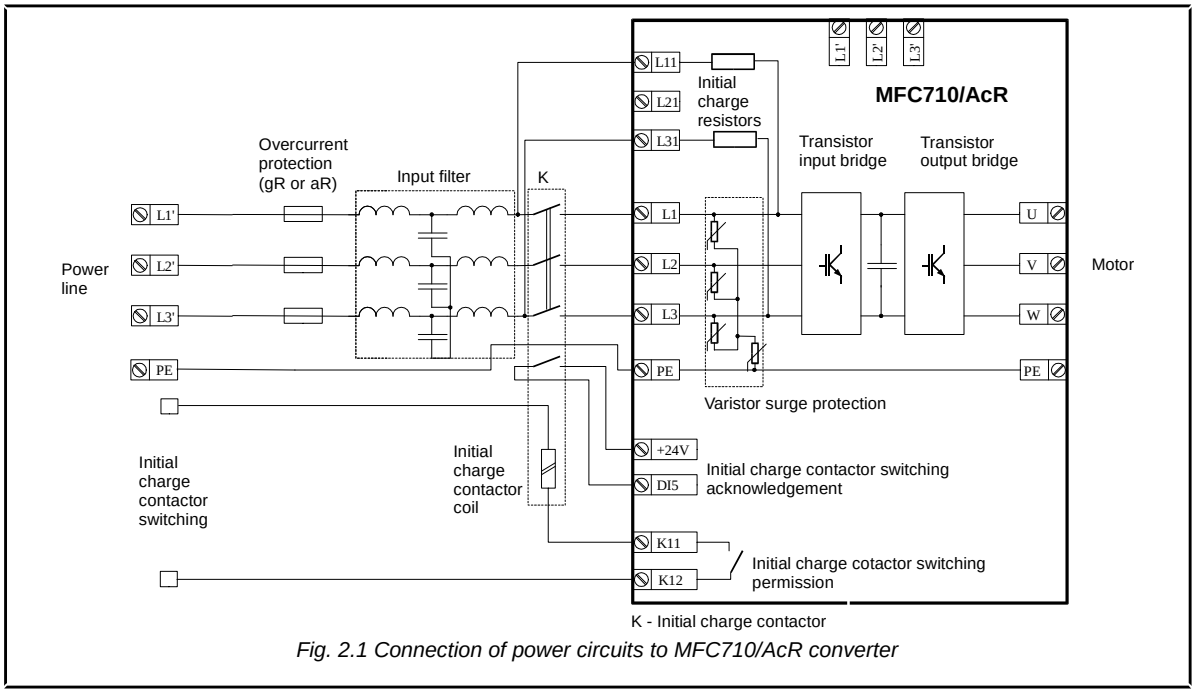


Fig. 2.1 Connection of power circuits to MFC710/AcR converter

Table 2.1. Long-term current load of copper wires with PVC insulation in ambient temperature +40°C for HELUKABEL TOPFLEX-EMV-3 PLUS-2YSLCY-J 600/1000 V.

No.cores x cross-sec. [mm²]	Power ratings with 3 loaded cores in Amperes*)	No.cores x cross-sec. [mm²]	Power ratings with 3 loaded cores in Amperes*)
3x1,5 + 3G 0,25	15	3x50 + 3G 10	146
3x2,5 + 3G 0,5	22	3x70 + 3G 10	180
3x4 + 3G 0,75	29	3x95 + 3G 16	217
3x6 + 3G 1	38	3x120 + 3G 16	254
3x10 + 3G 1,5	53	3x150 + 3G 25	291
3x16 + 3G 2,5	71	3x185 + 3G 35	332
3x25 + 3G 4	93	3x240 + 3G 42,5	394
3x35 + 3G 6	117		

3G – green-yellow earth core (divided into 3 fig. 2.2)

*) Long-term current load in ambient temperature +40°C (correction factor 0,87).

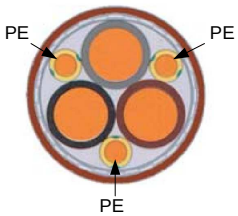


Fig. 2.2 HELUKABEL TOPFLEX-EMV-3 PLUS-2YSLCY-J 600/1000 V

2.1.1 Safety rules

Equipotential connections

The protection against indirect touching live parts consists of automatic switching off by special short-circuit protection (or differential-current protection) or voltage limitation to a level not exceeding acceptable values, in case of an insulation failure.

The short circuit to ground at the frequency converter output can be not detected by short-circuit protection, devices due to DC link circuit. The protection against interpolar and ground short-circuit on the output of the converter is provided. However this protection is based on IGBT transistors blocking, what does not conform to the requirements of fire-prevention protection. Due to that, for safety of staff, it is necessary to make local equipotential connections.

In the frequency converter there are provided appropriate terminals, properly marked, protected from corrosion to make equipotential connections.

Protection

The minimum values of input wire short-circuit protection are presented in the table 0.2. Usage of gG or aM fuses is allowed in the circuits, however taking into account necessity of protection of the rectifier bridge of the frequency converter, the best solution is gR or aR fuses. You can use overcurrent protection, but the response time of such devices is longer than properly chosen fuse.

Frequency converter is protected from: drive overloading, motor overheating, under- and overvoltage in an DC link circuit of the converter, a short-circuit at the converter output (it protects converter only!!).

Usage of differential-current protection due to electrical shock prevention can appear unfavorable, since it can trigger due to temporary or constant leakage current of the power drive system, working in normal conditions. In case of usage of the differential-current protection devices you may use only cut-out switches of a B type, due to different nature of a differential current.

Disconnecting device

In order to comply with EU directives, according to PN-EN 60204-1:2001, power drive, which consists of a frequency converter and electrical machine should be supplied with a device for disconnecting power supply. This device should be one of listed below:

- separator (with or without fuses), category of usage AC-23B fulfilling the requirements EN 60947-3,
- disconnector (with fuses or without), disconnecting a load circuit before opening main contacts, conforming the EN 60947-3 requirements,
- tripper conforming the EN 60947-2 requirements.

User is obliged to fulfil this requirement.

Emergency stop

In order to comply with EU directives and PN-EN 60204-1:2001 and for personnel safety and equipment, it is necessary to use an emergency stop switch, which has higher priority than other functions, irrespective of operating mode. The key STOP on operator panel cannot be treated as the switch of abnormal break, because it doesn't disconnect a frequency converter from power supply. User is obliged to fulfill this requirement.

Casing

The casing conforms to the requirements of a IP20 protection degree. The surface, on which the control panel is situated fulfills the requirements of a IP40 protection degree. The casing was designed in such a manner that it cannot be removed without usage of tools.

Capacitors discharging

In a DC link circuit of a frequency converter there is a capacitor battery with relatively high capacity. After turning off of a supply voltage in its clamps dangerous voltage is present for a certain time. It is necessary to wait for 5 minutes before making connections on clamps of power terminal strip of a frequency converter. The information about danger of such voltage is placed also on terminal strip cover.

2.1.2 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) rules

The installation principles reducing EMC problems are divided into four groups. To achieve full success it is necessary to apply all principles listed below. Not applying to one of principles ruins the effect of others.

- separation,
- equalizer connections,
- shielding,
- filtration.

The basic way of connecting the filter, the frequency converter and the motor is presented in the figure below

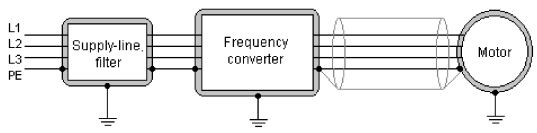


Fig. 2.3 Connection of separate components of the electric drive system

Separation

Power cables (supplying, motor's) must be separated from signal wires. It is necessary to avoid parallel leading of power and signal wires in the common wire channels, and especially in group of cables. The crossing of power cables and signal cables under a right angle is allowed.

Equipotential connections

The frequency converter and the filter should be mounted as close as possible, preferably on a common metal plate which act as a ground. For this purpose you can use, a mounting plate or a back wall of a case for example. The

casing of the frequency converter, the filter and the metal plate shouldn't be coated with any insulation materials. It is necessary to pay attention to an opportunity of oxidation of a surface that results in deterioration of contact. For restriction of asymmetric disturbance level, it is necessary to apply many connections of the cable shielding to ground. Additional information about equipotential connection can be found in section 2.1.1.

Shielding

Wires between the mains filter and the frequency converter are not necessary for shielding, if their length doesn't exceed 300mm. In case the length of conductors exceeds 300mm it is necessary to use the shielded wires. Completely shielded cable is a cable which fully complies with requirements of interference radiation according to EN 55011 norms. Such cable should have the screen consisting of spiral metallized aluminium foil and tinned copper plait with a puls-duty factor of not less than 85 %, not separated galvanically.

Connection of the cable ends to ground is obligatory. It is necessary to use grounding of the cable shielding on whole section of a cable, on both ends. For this purpose a special EMC grommets are used. They provide valid contact of cable shielding to the case of the equipment. In addition it is necessary to use special cable clips to connect it to back wall of a case for example. It is necessary to pay attention that the unshielded cables, are as short as possible. Junctions of the shielding with a ground should be free from insulating coat on a whole section. Be careful not to damage the shielding. It is not recommended to weave the copper plait in one point (without using EMC grommet) in order to realize grounding.

In case of need control signal wires should also be shielded using the same principles.

Filtration

Use of the EMC filter limits noises spreading from electric drive system to mains. Principles of filter installation are described at the description of equipotential connections and shielding.

Ferrite rings

Fulfilling the requirements, concerning interference emission in the first environment and limited distribution, can be realized by using of ferrite rings instead of additional RFI filter (in converters with rated power 15kW and below). It is necessary to remember the warning placed in section 15, page 60.

The ferrite ring which is delivered together with the frequency converter should be placed on a supply cable of the frequency converter, as on the figure 2.4.

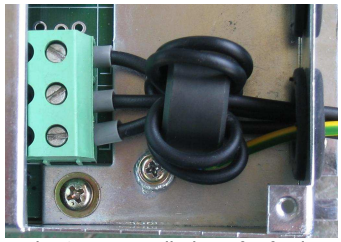


Fig. 2.4 – Installation of a ferrite ring.

The list of the equipment reducing EMC problems

The list contains the equipment which can be additionally established in the electric drive system to increase its noise stability and to reduce emission of interferences in the certain environment of operation.

a) completely shielded cables (we recommend cables TOPFLEX EMV and TOPFLEX EMV 3 PLUS (HELUKABEL)),
b) EMC grommets (throttles),
c) ferrite rings,
d) RFI filter (REO, SCHAFFNER),
e) an EMC case - an option, which is not necessary for fulfillment of the EMC instructions.

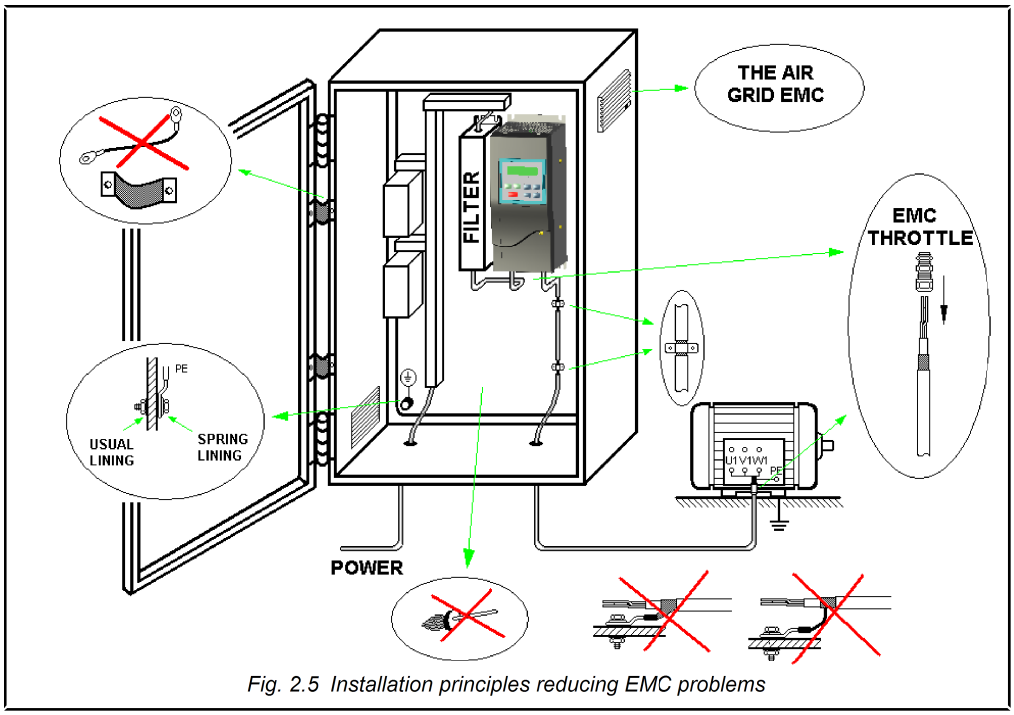


Fig. 2.5 Installation principles reducing EMC problems

2.2 Connection of control circuits

On fig. *2.6* user terminal block of two variants of the control board are presented. The first one is used in drives of rated power 18,5kW and below (*2.6*a). The second variant of the board (*2.6*b) is used in drives of rated power above 18,5kW.

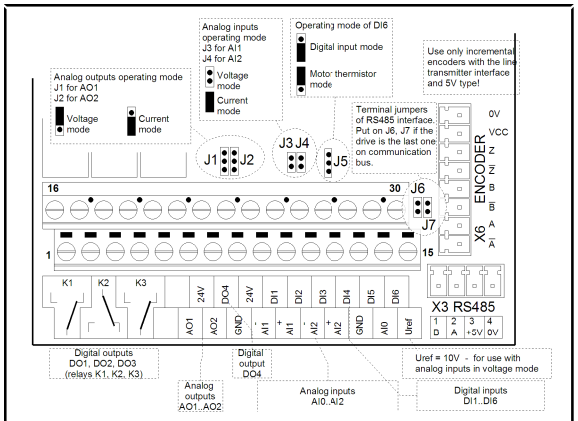

Analog inputs operating mode J3 for AI1 J4 for AI2
Voltage mode
Current mode
Operating mode of DI6
Digital input mode
Motor thermistor mode
Use only incremental encoders with the line transmitter interface and 5V type!
Analog outputs operating mode J1 for AO1 J2 for AO2
Terminal jumpers of RS485 interface. Put on J6, J7 if the drive is the last one on communication bus.
J1 J2 J3 J4 J5 J6 J7
ENCODER
X6
X3 RS485
K1 K2 K3
Digital outputs DO1, DO2, DO3 (relays K1, K2, K3)
Digital output DO4
Uref = 10V - for use with analog inputs in voltage mode
Analog outputs AO1..AO2
Analog inputs AI0..AI2
Digital inputs DI1..DI6

Fig. 2.6a User terminal block and configuration switches of MFC710/AcR converter. The control board variant for rated power 18,5kW and below.

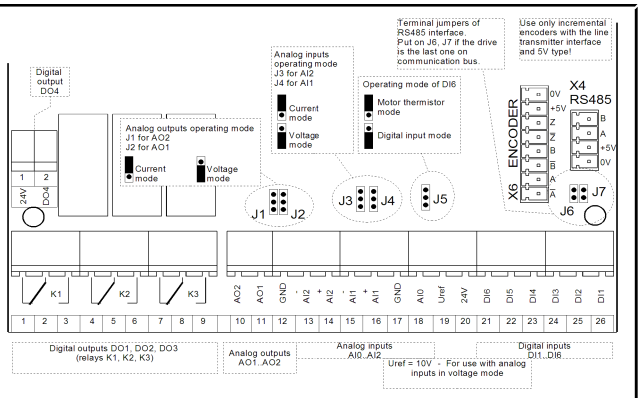

Terminal jumpers of RS485 interface. Put on J6, J7 if the drive is the last one on communication bus.
Use only incremental encoders with the line transmitter interface and 5V type!
Digital output DO4
Analog inputs operating mode J3 for AI2 J4 for AI1
Current mode
Voltage mode
Operating mode of DI6
Motor thermistor mode
Digital input mode
Analog outputs operating mode J1 for AO2 J2 for AO1
X4 RS485
ENCODER
X6
J1 J2 J3 J4 J5 J6 J7
K1 K2 K3
Digital outputs DO1, DO2, DO3 (relays K1, K2, K3)
Analog outputs AO1..AO2
Analog inputs AI0..AI2
Uref = 10V - For use with analog inputs in voltage mode
Digital inputs DI1..DI6

Fig. 2.6b User terminal block and configuration switches of MFC710/AcR converter. The control board variant for rated power above 18,5kW.

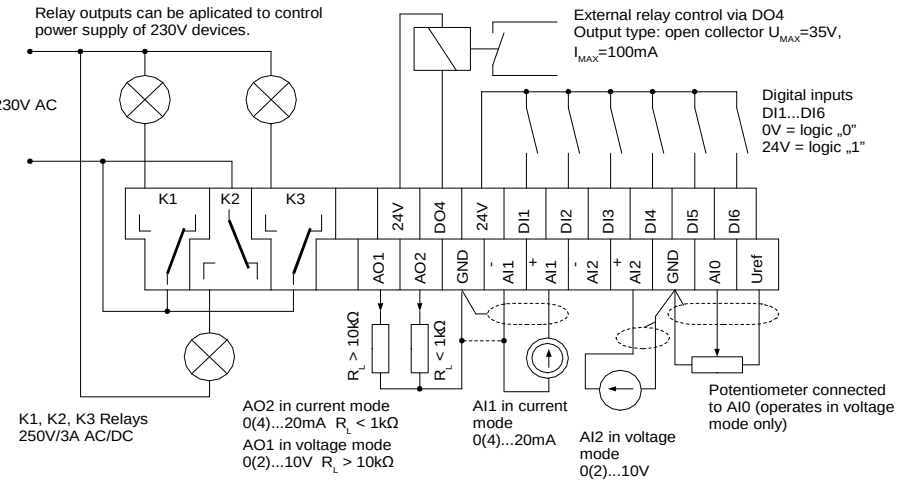
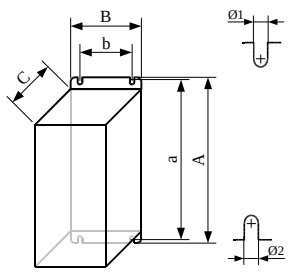

Relay outputs can be aplicated to control power supply of 230V devices.
230V AC
External relay control via DO4
Output type: open collector U_MAX=35V, I_MAX=100mA
Digital inputs DI1...DI6
0V = logic „0”
24V = logic „1”
K1 K2 K3
24V DO4 24V DI1 DI2 DI3 DI4 DI5 DI6
AO1 AO2 GND - AI1 + AI1 - AI2 + AI2 GND AI0 Uref
R_L > 10kΩ
R_L < 1kΩ
K1, K2, K3 Relays 250V/3A AC/DC
AO2 in current mode 0(4)...20mA R_L < 1kΩ
AO1 in voltage mode 0(2)...10V R_L > 10kΩ
AI1 in current mode 0(4)...20mA
AI2 in voltage mode 0(2)...10V
Potentiometer connected to AI0 (operates in voltage mode only)

Fig. 2.7 Example configuration of frequency converter terminal connections. Concerns both variants of a control board

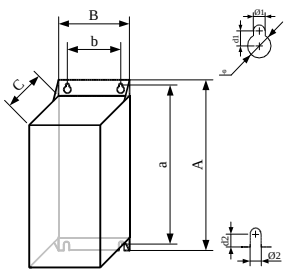
2.3 Installation figures

Dimensions of frequency converter, type MFC710/AcR.

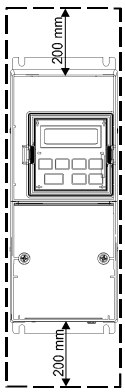
Enclosure type A



Enclosure type B



Free space round the converter



It is necessary to provide free space round the converter for appropriate air circulation.

Modification	Type of converter	Dimensions [mm]										Weight[1] [kg]
		a	A	b	B	C	d1	d2	Ø1	Ø2	φ	
A	MFC710/AcR/0,75kW	255	267	2x75[5]	2x114[5]	154	-	-	7	7	-	6,0
	MFC710/AcR/1,1kW											6,0
	MFC710/AcR/1,5kW											6,0
	MFC710/AcR/2,2kW											6,2
	MFC710/AcR/3kW											6,2
	MFC710/AcR/4kW											6,2
	MFC710/AcR/5,5kW	322	337	2x90[5]	2x130[5]	188	-	-	7	7	-	11,2
	MFC710/AcR/7,5kW											11,6
	MFC710/AcR/11kW	322	337	2x90[5]	2x130[5]	223	-	-	7	7	-	14,4
	MFC710/AcR/15kW											14,8
	MFC710/AcR/18,5kW[2]											15,0
B	MFC710/AcR/22kW	434	450	160	220	225	6	10	7	7	11	20
	MFC710/AcR/30kW	585	600	180	225	247	8	8	7	7	14	25
	MFC710/AcR/37kW											25
	MFC710/AcR/45kW[2]	590	615	192	256	266	10	15	8,2	8,2	15	29
	MFC710/AcR/55kW[2]											30
	MFC710/AcR/75kW[2]	838	865	190	283	400	12	15	8,5	8,5	18	60
	MFC710/AcR/90kW[2]											61
	MFC710/AcR/110kW[2]											61
	MFC710/AcR/132kW[2]	875	920	338	460	345	15	25	13	13	22	90
	MFC710/AcR/160kW[2]											90
	MFC710/AcR/200kW[2]											92
	MFC710/AcR/250kW[2]	875	920 940[3]	420 558[4]	640	345	15	25	13	13	22	125
	MFC710/AcR/315kW[2]											127
	MFC710/AcR/355kW[2]											127
	MFC710/AcR/400kW[2]	1045	1090 1127[3]	2x317	800	345	15	25	13	13	22	190
	MFC710/AcR/450kW[2]											195
	MFC710/AcR/500kW[2]											195

1) approximate weight of the drive, may vary depending on the version
2) housing introduced in 2012
3) the dimensions increased due to the protruding rails for power supply and load
4) the lower mounting hole spacing
5) In modification A we use two identical housing mounted side by side

We also offer complete range of enclosed converters MFC710/AcR with degree of protection IP selected according to individual customer requirements.

3. The control panel

Control panel serves for constant review of the process parameters (rotational speed, current), the operating mode control (START / STOP, change of the referencing unit, cancelling fault message) and also for viewing and changing of converter's parameters. In the panel LCD display (2x16 symbols) is used. It has function of contrast regulation. On a client's wish, instead of LCD display, 6-digit LED display can be installed, which has advantage in case of necessity of good visibility at a great distance.

After switching on the converter to mains, the control panel is switched on in the Base Mode in which both lines of the display are occupied with parameters as it is shown on fig. 3.2.

There is a possibility of programming values presented on the display. – see section 3.3.

On fig. 3.3 the main sequence of control panel service is presented. Viewing and option of parameters in groups 0...6 are shown on fig. 3.7 (section 3.1).

CHANGING REFERENCING-UNIT with the help of keys of arrows up / down allows to adjust speed of rotation of the motor from the control panel. It is possible when the control panel is in a base mode or in a mode of fast review and at least one of the following conditions is carried out:

- current control (A or B) is switched on setting operation frequency from the control panel (par. 2.2 for control A and 2.3 for control B),
- referencing-unit of PID- regulator is set for control from the control panel (par. 2.60),,
- one of four user referencing-unit (see section 10.5) is active.

At the same time only one of these referencing-units can be used or they aren't used at all. If referencing frequency from the control panel is switched on, screen display, after pressing one of keys , will look as it is shown on fig. 3.4.

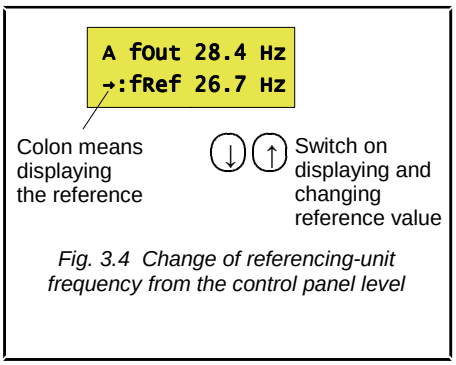


Fig. 3.4 Change of referencing-unit frequency from the control panel level

THE CONTROL STATE allows to receive the information about which referencing-unit of drive frequency and source of a START/STOP signal are used in the circuit. To enable the CONTROL STATE on the display it is necessary to press a key. The effect will be such as it is shown on fig. 3.5..

Fig 3.5 Control State

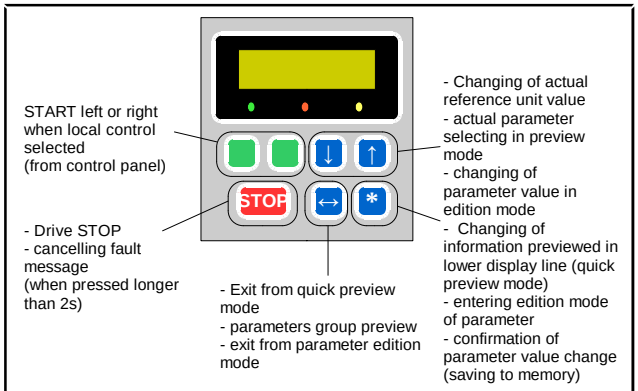

START left or right when local control selected (from control panel)
- Drive STOP
- cancelling fault message (when pressed longer than 2s)
- Exit from quick preview mode
- parameters group preview
- exit from parameter edition mode
- Changing of actual reference unit value
- actual parameter selecting in preview mode
- changing of parameter value in edition mode
- Changing of information previewed in lower display line (quick preview mode)
- entering edition mode of parameter
- confirmation of parameter value change (saving to memory)
STOP

Fig. 3.1 Control panel, the basic functions of the keys

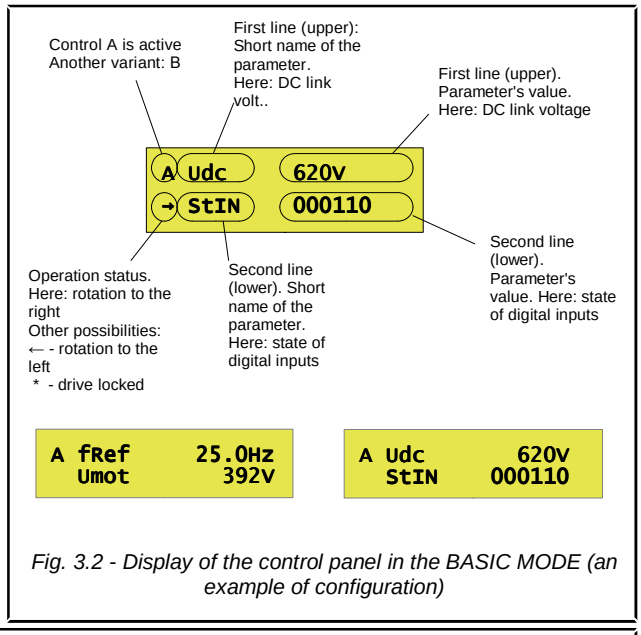

Control A is active
Another variant: B
First line (upper): Short name of the parameter. Here: DC link volt..
First line (upper). Parameter's value. Here: DC link voltage
A Udc 620V
→ StIN 000110
Second line (lower). Parameter's value. Here: state of digital inputs
Operation status. Here: rotation to the right
Other possibilities:
← - rotation to the left
* - drive locked
Second line (lower). Short name of the parameter. Here: state of digital inputs
A fRef 25.0Hz
Umot 392V
A Udc 620V
StIN 000110

Fig. 3.2 - Display of the control panel in the BASIC MODE (an example of configuration)

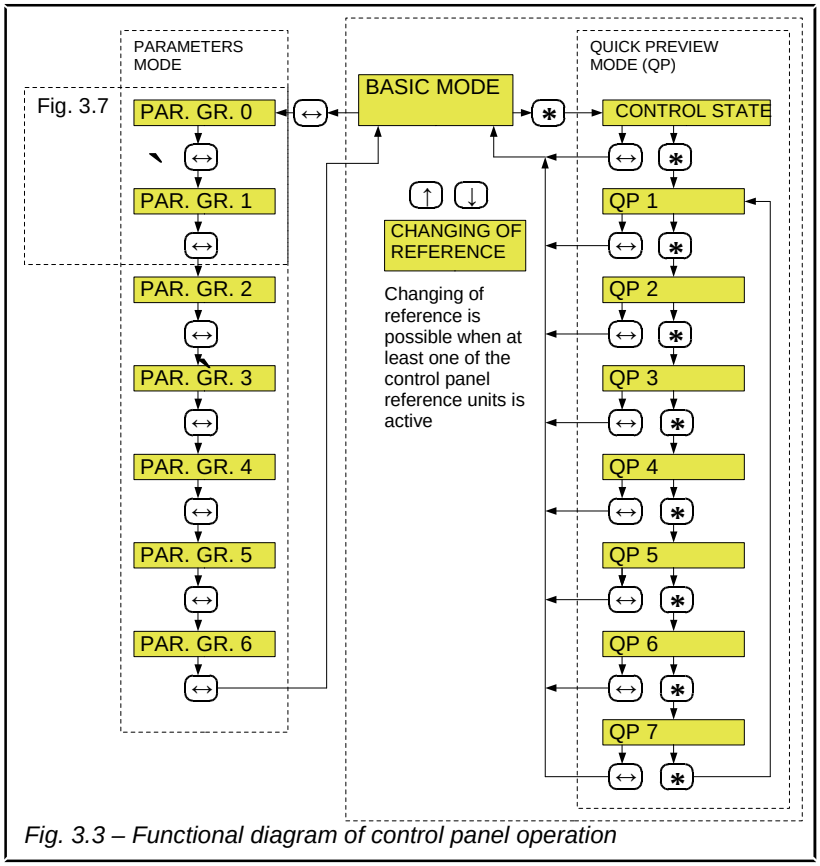


Fig. 3.3 – Functional diagram of control panel operation

Table 3.1 – Abbreviations of Referencing-units and Control

Task:	***Source of referenced frequency***	***Control:***	***START/ STOP signal source***
Lo	Control panel	Lo	Control panel
A0	Analog input 0	Di	Digital inputs
A1	Analog input 1	Fu	Advanced user's START/STOP (PLC) Also if as START A or B Start RS was chosen and there is no permission to operate with RS. Converter is stopped.
A2	Analog input 2		
PI	PID - regulator		
Em	Emergency referencing-unit		
Fu	Advanced user referencing-unit (PLC) Also if as a Referencing-unit A or B the RS Referencing-unit was chosen, and there is no permission to operate with RS. Referencing-unit value = 0 Hz.		
RS	Referencing through RS link		
Fc	Constant frequency		
mP	Motopotentiometer		

3.1 Viewing and changing parameters value

From a BASE MODE into the PARAMETERS MODE we pass by pressing a key of a double arrow . The next pressing of this key results in change of parameters group, starting from group 0 up to group 6. After group 6 the panel comes back into the BASE MODE (see fig. 3.3).

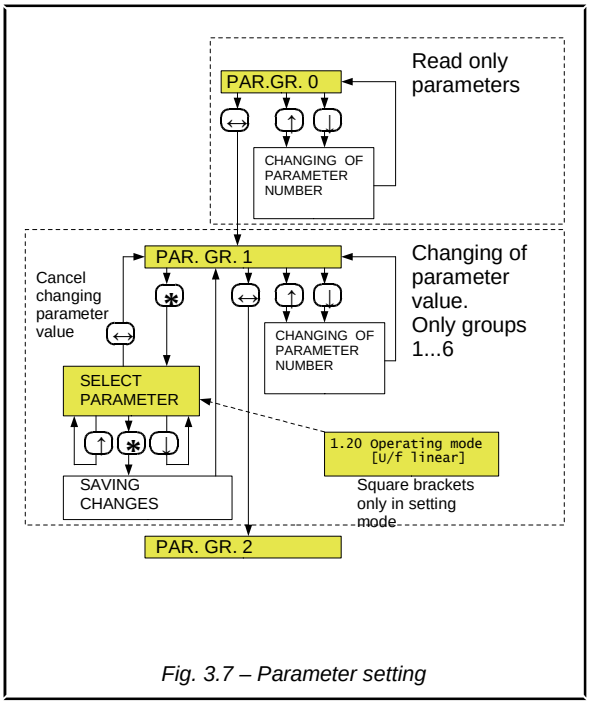


Fig. 3.7 – Parameter setting

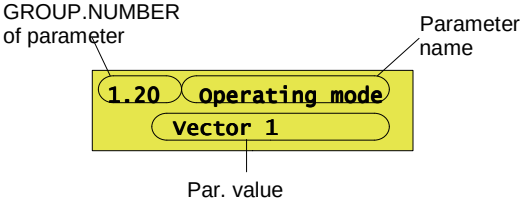


Fig. 3.6 Viewing of parameters. Here: parameter 1.20" Operating mode"

In the PARAMETERS MODE there is an opportunity of viewing and changing the converter's actual parameters. On fig. 3.6 an example of displaying parameter 1.20 is shown.

Keys up / down help to choose number of parameter from the current group of parameters. Change of parameters group is achieved by pressing the key of a double arrow . Pressing key of asterisk will result in transition to the PARAMETERS SETTING MODE (only in a case if setting of parameters is not blocked). In a mode of parameters setting value on the display is surrounded by square brackets (as shown at Fig. 3.7).

3.2 Blocking parameters and access control

If the parameter on display looks like at the fig. 3.8 ("[b]" at the beginning of bottom line), it means that it is blocked (changing is impossible).

The possible reasons of blocking of parameter changing:

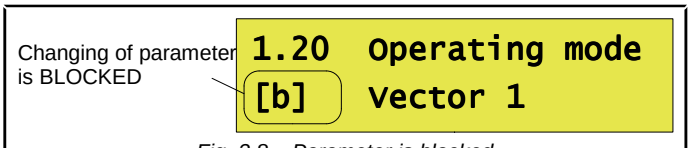


Fig. 3.8 – Parameter is blocked

- Some parameters can be changed only if the system of the electric drive does not operate (the drive is stopped),
- Blocking of parameters changing is switched on - see section 3.2.1,
- Changing of parameters is blocked by a code - it is necessary to enter a corresponding code of access - (see section 3.2.2 and the next).

Table 3.2 - Parameters which are responsible for blocking and access control.

Parameter	Value
4.1	Usual blocking of parameters, set up to «YES» when the frequency converter is turned on. If there is no code access in the system, changing to «NO» allows to change parameters.
4.2	Current access level (reading), entering of access code (record).
4.3	Change of access code for current access level.
4.4	Restoring to factory options of the frequency converter.
4.5	Blocking of parameters record in EEPROM (don't use - service parameter).

3.2.1 Unblocking changing of parameters

When supply of the frequency converter is switched on, the parameter 4.1 (blocking of parameters) is established to YES, what makes any changes in options of system impossible. Change of the given parameter to NO (fig. 3.9) allows changing parameters. ATTENTION: If access to parameters is blocked by a code (see section 3.2.2 and the next) in this case it is impossible to unblock access to parameters without entering a valid code. (Changing of parameter 4.1 in this case will be unsuccessful).

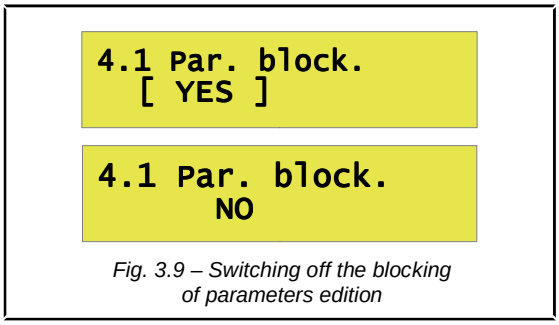


Fig. 3.9 – Switching off the blocking of parameters edition

3.2.2 Blocking by an access code

With the purpose of protection of the frequency converter options from possible intervention of unauthorized persons system of access codes is used . The access code can be a number from 0 up to 9999. Entering the access code enables changing of parameters of the converter and is carried out with the help of parameter 4.2 (fig. 3.10). There are two unblocking codes:

- **CODE1** - causes blocking of most of converter's parameters. Value 0 means, that **CODE PROTECTION IS SWITCHED OFF**, any other value activates blocking.
- **CODE2** – its entering is necessary for loading factory options of the frequency converter.

According to access codes three levels of parameters' access are possible:

- **level 0** (lowest) – **SYSTEM IS PROTECTD BY AN ACCESS CODE.** At this level it is impossible to change parameters of the frequency converter. The parameter 4.1 (parameters blocking) at this level in all cases has value YES and it cannot be changed.
- **level 1** - is switched on after entering of correct value CODE1. At this level it is possible to change the majority of parameters of the converter.
- **level 2** (highest) - Enables loading one of the certain variants of factory option. In order to switch on this level of access it is necessary to enter CODE2. At this level it is also possible to change all parameters of the converter.

Current level of access can be determined by reading parameter 4.2. (see fig. 3.10a).

3.2.3 Unblocking changing of parameters of the electric drive, blocked by a code

If access to changing the parameters is blocked by a code in this case unblocking procedure shown on fig. 3.10 (OBLIGATORY CONDITION IS THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ACCESS CODE).

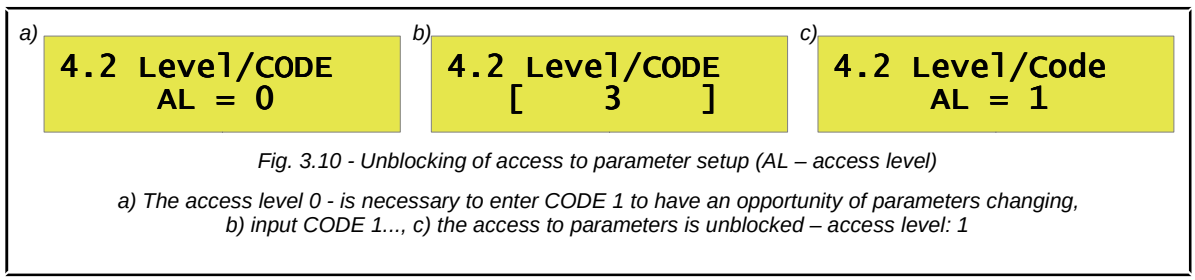


Fig. 3.10 - Unblocking of access to parameter setup (AL – access level)

a) The access level 0 - is necessary to enter CODE 1 to have an opportunity of parameters changing, b) input CODE 1..., c) the access to parameters is unblocked – access level: 1

Entering appropriate access code (CODE1 or CODE2) results in automatic change of parameter 4.1 (Parameters blocking) to NO.

3.2.4 Activating protection by access code

Blocking with access code is turned on when the value of CODE1 differs from 0. The procedure of setting new CODE1 is shown in a fig.3.11 with the reservation that CODE1 value must be different from 0. From this moment on the parameters of the system of the electric drive will be protected from changes by persons that do not know the access code.

3.2.5 Disactivating protection by access code

It is necessary to enter current CODE1 as shown on fig. 3.10. Then set CODE1 to 0 (fig. 3.11).

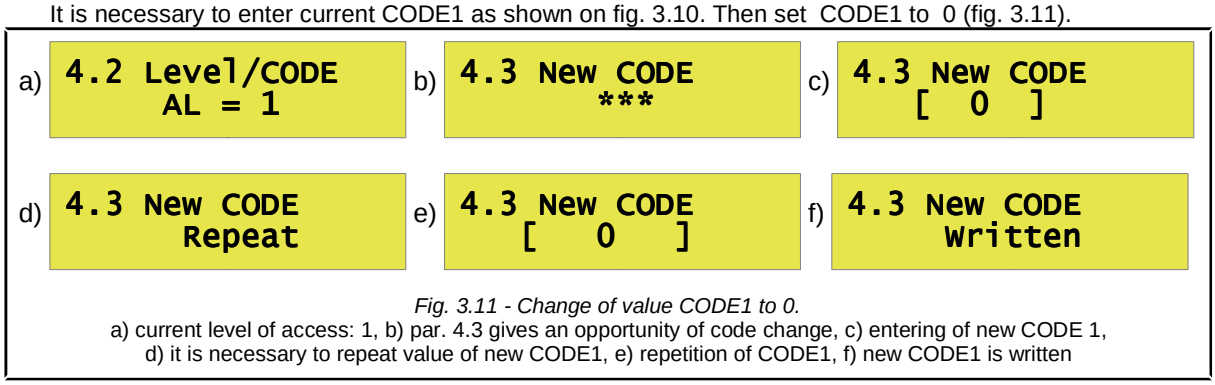


Fig. 3.11 - Change of value CODE1 to 0.
a) current level of access: 1, b) par. 4.3 gives an opportunity of code change, c) entering of new CODE 1, d) it is necessary to repeat value of new CODE1, e) repetition of CODE1, f) new CODE1 is written

3.2.6 Change of access codes

The change of the access codes to level 1 (CODE 1) and level 2 (CODE2) takes place as it is shown in a fig. 3.11. To change CODE1, the converter should operate at Level 1, and to change CODE 2 the converter should operate at Level 2. At Level 0 access codes are absent.

3.2.7 Loading of factory options of the converter

To load factory parameters, it is necessary to enter CODE2 (fig. 3.12a). The electric drive will pass to Level 2 (fig. 3.12b), in this case it is possible to select variant of factory options for loading (fig. 3.12c). 9 different variants of factory options (ready programs) are provided, which can be selected by the User as base (see section 7).

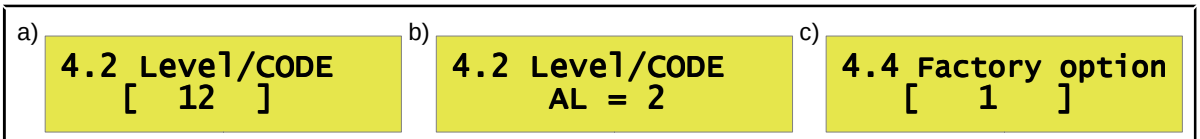


Fig. 3.12 - Loading of factory options

3.2.8 Factory values of access codes

- CODE 1 (change of parameters) = 0
- CODE 2 (loading of factory options) = 1

3.2.9 Full pointers

Setting a parameter which is a pointer from outside of available range (e.g. setting par. 2.2 as “256 > BL1”) is allowed when function of full pointers is turned on (par.4.6 on YES).

3.3 Change of displayed values

The values presented on both lines (top and bottom) of display in the base mode and in the mode of fast reviewing are selected from group 0 of parameters. There is a possibility of changing factory options and a possibility of choosing to each of these lines any parameter from this group. Table 3.3 presents list of parameters determining what values are displayed.
It is possible to program other then original sequence of parameters displayed in bottom line of the panel in fast review mode. Each of sequence positions SP (SP1 ... SP7) has a parameter that assigns value from group 0 to appropriate sequence position.

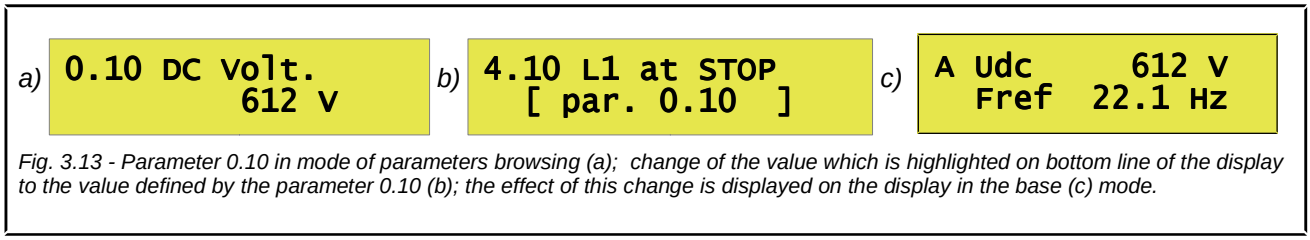


Fig. 3.13 - Parameter 0.10 in mode of parameters browsing (a); change of the value which is highlighted on bottom line of the display to the value defined by the parameter 0.10 (b); the effect of this change is displayed on the display in the base (c) mode.

Table 3.3 - Parameters deciding about which values are displayed in the base mode and in the mode of fast review.

Parameter	*Value*
4.10	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented on an upper line of the display in the base mode and in the mode of fast review when the electric drive does not operate (STOP)
4.11	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented on a lower line of the display in the base mode when the electric drive does not operate (STOP)
4.12	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented on an upper line of the display in the base mode and in the mode of fast review when the electric drive operates (STOP)
4.13	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented on a lower line of the display in the base mode when the electric drive operates (STOP)
4.14	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as first (SP1) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.
4.15	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as second (SP2) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.
4.16	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as third (SP3) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.
4.17	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as fourth (SP4) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.
4.18	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as fifth (SP5) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.
4.19	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as sixth (SP6) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.
4.20	Number of the parameter from group 0 which is presented as seventh (SP7) on a bottom line of the display in the mode of fast review.

3.4 Contrast regulation

Control panel of the converter MFC710/AcR is supplied with a regulator of contrast. This function has the relevant value when temperature in operating environment varies in a wide range. The visibility is regulated by adjustment of the parameter 4.21 (fig. 3.14).

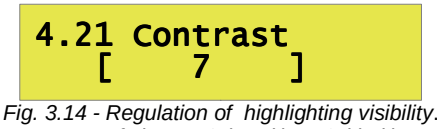


Fig. 3.14 - Regulation of highlighting visibility. Range of change 0 (weak)... 19 (dark)

If the visibility is established in such a manner that display images it is not visible, there is a possibility of a “fast” entering into the mode of adjusting of the parameter 4.21 according to the procedure below:

- switch off the frequency converter and wait while control panel “will go out”
- switch on the frequency converter holding one of keys
- the converter will switch on in the mode of setting the parameter 4.21 (fig. 3.14).
- change visibility with keys , set the optimal value
- confirm adjustment of the visibility value with the key Błąd: Nie znaleziono źródła odwołania.

4. Configuration of the frequency converter

4.1 Setting nominal parameters of the motor

Before the first run of the frequency converter it is necessary to determine nominal parameters of a motor. Appropriate data can be received rating plate. It is necessary to enter the following parameters:

- Parameter 1.1 - rated power of a drive of [kW],
- Parameter 1.2 - rated speed of a drive (rpm)
- Parameter 1.3 - rated current of a drive [A]
- Parameter 1.4 - rated voltage of a drive [V]
- Parameter 1.5 - nominal frequency of a drive of [Hz]
- Parameter 1.6 - nominal cosφ of a drive

Check Appendix C for more details.
In the mode of scalar U/f control these data it is enough for converter operation.

4.1.1 Preparation for operation in a vector control mode

In case converter operates in the mode of vectorial mode (with the sensor or without it), additional definition of parameters of a so-called "equivalent circuit of a motor" (fig. 4.1) is necessary.

- Parameter 1.11 - pure resistance of stator windings Rs [Ohm]
- Parameter 1.12 - pure resistance of rotor windings Rr [Ohm] **(the parameter 1.12 is defined automatically by converter MFC710/AcR on basis of other drive parameters - it is impossible to change)**
- Parameter 1.13 – main inductance Lm [mHz]
- Parameter 1.14 - inductance of a stator Ls + Lm [mHz]
- Parameter 1.15 - inductance of a rotor Lr + Lm [mHz]
- Parameter 1.16 – additional inductance - connecting wires, choke

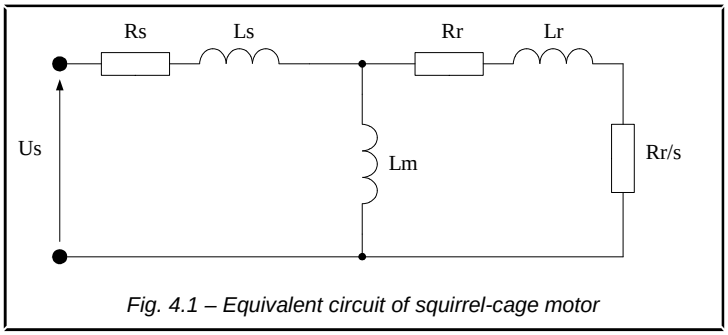


Fig. 4.1 – Equivalent circuit of squirrel-cage motor

Without definition of the value of these parameters operation of the converter in the mode of vectorial control is not possible. Setting of incorrect values of these parameters results in bad system operation. The parameters correspond to a motor in star connection (Us – phase voltage).
If we cannot define these parameters then the built-in function of IDENTIFICATION RUN described in section 5.1 will help us.
The parameter 1.20 OPERATING MODE must be set on value:

- **Vector1** – mode without the sensor - there is no necessity of encoder but thus the accuracy is lower,
- **Vector2** – operating method with the sensor of a position (encoder). The encoder resolution is defined with the help of the parameter 1.80. This mode is recommended for operation on low frequencies of rotation (lower than 2.0 Hz)

.

4.2 Control

Main possibilities of converter control – referencing output frequency (rotation rate) and configuration of control with a START / STOP signal - are described below with additional information about configuration of output relays of a converter. More detailed information is in „parameter list" - Appendix C. The control possibilities of the converter arise from the analysis of a structure of the control system - fig. 4.2b/4.2c.

4.2.1 Structure of control

In control system of the converter MFC710/AcR there is a philosophy of 2 independent „control places" A and B, that allows to change whole structure of the converter control (sources of START and STOP signals and sources of frequency for electric drive operation) by changing only one parameter. In fig. 4.2a there is simple diagram and in fig. 4.2b and 4.2c there are developed diagrams of the converter control.

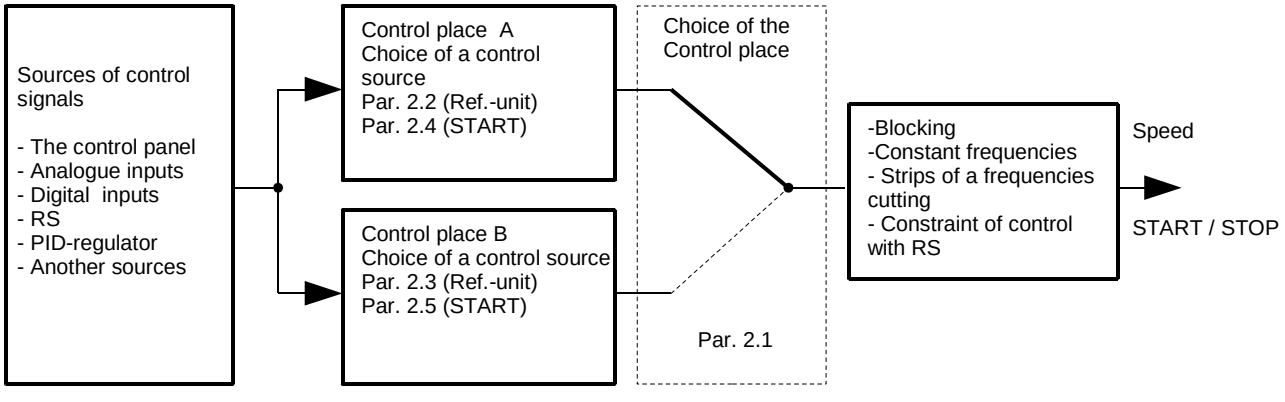


Fig. 4.2a - Simple diagram of control

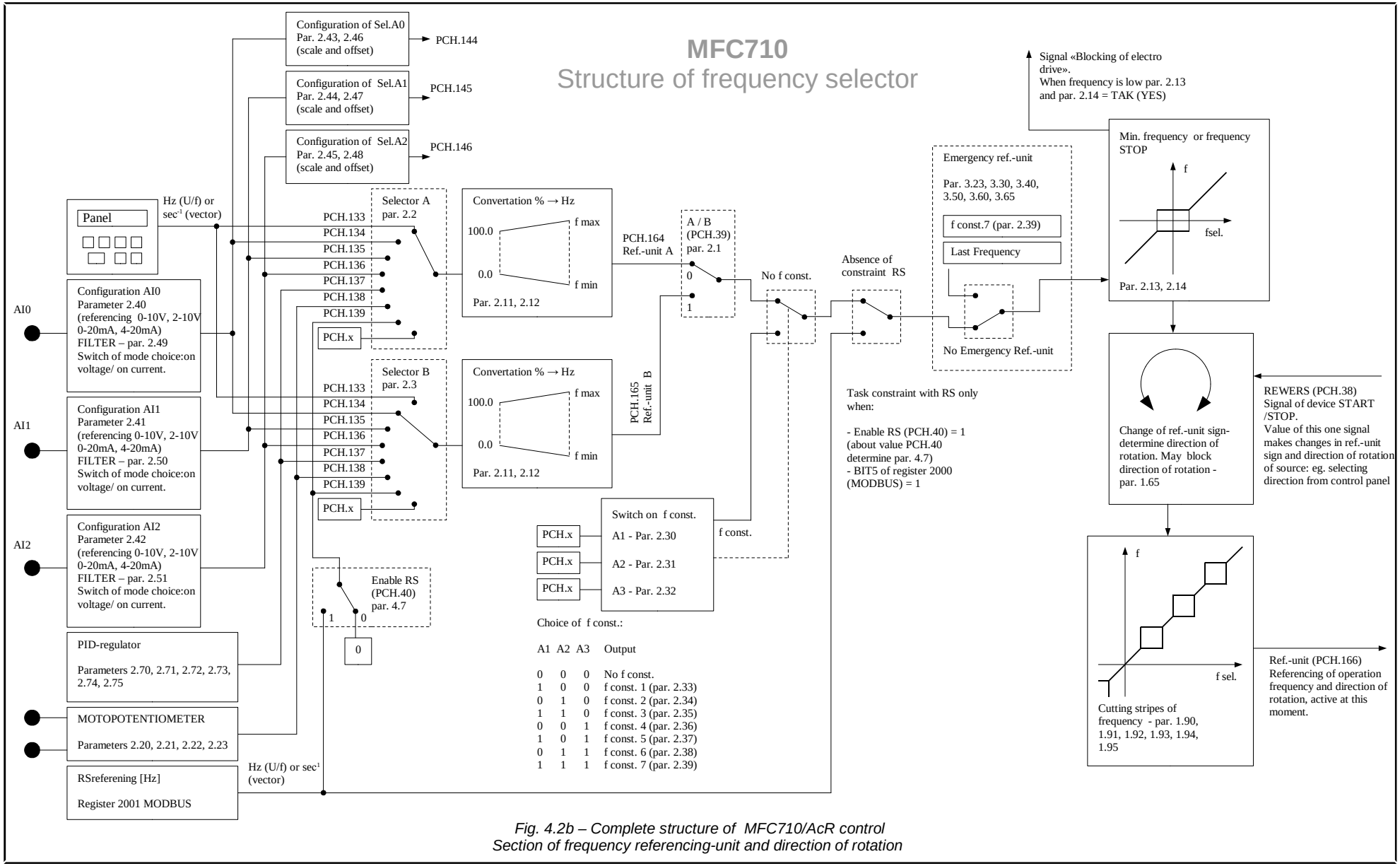


Fig. 4.2b – Complete structure of MFC710/AcR control
Section of frequency referencing-unit and direction of rotation

MFC710
Structure of control START / STOP

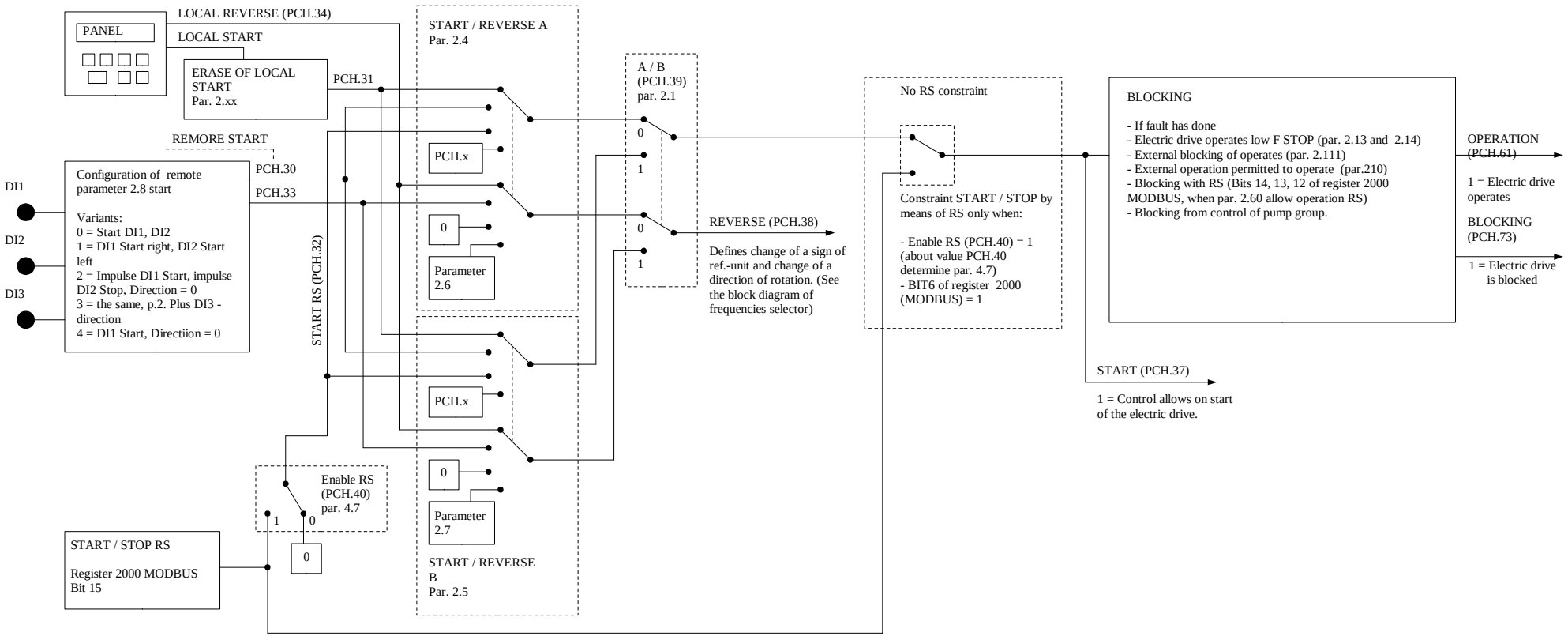

PANEL
LOCAL REVERSE (PCH.34)
LOCAL START
ERASE OF LOCAL START
Par. 2.xx
PCH.31
REMORE START
PCH.30
PCH.33
DI1
DI2
DI3
Configuration of remote parameter 2.8 start
Variants:
0 = Start DI1, DI2
1 = DI1 Start right, DI2 Start left
2 = Impulse DI1 Start, impulse DI2 Stop, Direction = 0
3 = the same, p.2. Plus DI3 - direction
4 = DI1 Start, Directiion = 0
START RS (PCH.32)
START / REVERSE A
Par. 2.4
PCH.x
0
Parameter 2.6
PCH.x
0
Parameter 2.7
START / REVERSE B
Par. 2.5
A / B (PCH.39) par. 2.1
0
1
0
1
REVERSE (PCH.38)
Defines change of a sign of ref.-unit and change of a direction of rotation. (See the block diagram of frequencies selector)
Enable RS (PCH.40) par. 4.7
1
0
0
START / STOP RS
Register 2000 MODBUS Bit 15
No RS constraint
Constraint START / STOP by means of RS only when:
- Enable RS (PCH.40) = 1 (about value PCH.40 determine par. 4.7)
- BIT6 of register 2000 (MODBUS) = 1
BLOCKING
- If fault has done
- Electric drive operates low F STOP (par. 2.13 and 2.14)
- External blocking of operates (par. 2.111)
- External operation permitted to operate (par.210)
- Blocking with RS (Bits 14, 13, 12 of register 2000 MODBUS, when par. 2.60 allow operation RS)
- Blocking from control of pump group.
START (PCH.37)
1 = Control allows on start of the electric drive.
OPERATION (PCH.61)
1 = Electric drive operates
BLOCKING (PCH.73)
1 = Electric drive is blocked

Fig. 4.2c – Complete structure of MFC710/AcR control
Section of signal START/ STOP and operation blocking

4.2.2 Control from the control panel

In order to control the electric drive from the control panel it is necessary to:

- choose „ control place ” **A or B** with the help of parameter 2.1
- establish parameter 2.2 (for A) or 2.3 (for B) to in position „**> 133 Keys** ”
- establish parameter 2.4 (for A) or 2.5 (for B) to in position „**> 31 Keys** ”
- make sure, that the constant speed mode isn't chosen: Par. 2.30, 2.31 and 2.32 should be established in position „**> 0 Switch off** ”

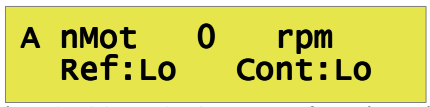


Fig. 4.3 - CONTROL STATE - referencing-unit and START / STOP local (from the Control panel)

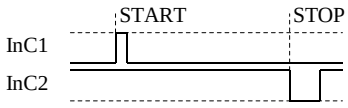
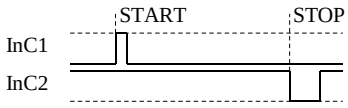
The picture on the display „ control state ” will be as it is shown on fig. 4.1 – referencing-unit and local START STOP from the control Panel. At this configuration change of frequency value of the electric drive (or speeds of rotation in a mode of vector control) is carried out by keys . Start and a stop of the drive is carried out also from the Panel with keys LIFT/RIGHT and also STOP.

4.2.3 Control through terminal connections

To have an opportunity of control of the electric drive through terminal connections (e.g. **START / STOP through digital inputs and regulation of rotation speed with the help of a potentiometer**) it is necessary:

- To choose „ control place ” **A or B** with the help of parameter 2.1
- To set up value of parameter 2.2 (for A) or 2.3 (for B) in position:
  - „> **134 AI0** ” for an analog input 0
  - ,,> **135 AI1** ” for an analog input 1
  - „> **136 AI2** ” for an analog input 2
- To set up value of parameter 2.4 (for A) or 2.5 (for B) in position „**> 30 Input Digital** ”
- To be sure that the choice of a mode of constant speed is not made: values of parameters 2.30, 2.31 i 2.32 should be set up „**> 0 Switch off”**
- To set up parameter 2.8" Remote start ”. It defines functions of control digital inputs as at the tab. 4.1

Table 4.1 - possible configuration variants of remote start (START)

Value of par. 2.8 „Remote start”	***Notation***	***Function***
0	DI1 = START/STOP DI2 = DIRECTION	Voltage feeding to digital input 1 results in start and voltage removal - stopping of the electric drive. The condition of a digital input 2 defines change of a direction of drive rotation
1	DI1 = START to the RIGHT DI2 = START to the LIFT	Voltage feeding to digital input 1 results in a drive start. Voltage feeding to digital input 2 results to a drive start in opposite direction.
2	DI1 =PULSE START DI2 = PULSE STOP	 Direction of rotation depends only on sign of referencing-unit signal.
3	DI1 =PULSE START DI2 = PULSE STOP DI3 = DIRECTION	
4	DI1 = START/STOP	Voltage feeding to digital input 1 results in start and voltage removal - stopping of the electric drive. Direction of rotation is depends only on sign of referencing-unit signal..

Display in mode “control state” looks as in the fig. 4.4 – referencing-unit from analog input and START from digital input. Regulation of output frequency of converter and rotation speed of drive is carried out through selected analog input (e.g. with a help of potentiometer).

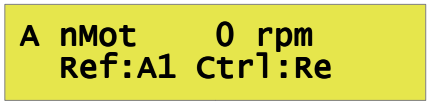


Fig. 4.4 – CONTROL STATE – referencing-unit from analog input 1, START with help of digital input

4.2.4 Work with constant speeds

The system can work with one of seven constant speeds. The choice of constant speed is made by digital inputs determined by parameters 2.30, 2.31 and 2.32 - an example in table 4.2. Sizes of constant speeds are defined by parameters:

par. 2.33 – constant speed number 1 [Hz]
par. 2.34 – constant speed number 2 [Hz]
par. 2.35 – constant speed number 3 [Hz]
par. 2.36 – constant speed number 4 [Hz]
par. 2.37 – constant speed number 5 [Hz]
par. 2.38 – constant speed number 6 [Hz]
par. 2.39 – constant speed number 7 [Hz]

Table 4.2 – suggested configuration of constant speed control

Parameters	***Example***	***Notation***
2.30 W1	>3 DI3	Signal of constant speed selection W1 comes from digital input 3 (W1 = DI3)
2.31 W2	>4 DI4	Signal of constant speed selection W2 comes from digital input 4 (W2 = DI4)
2.32 W3	>0 SWITCH OFF.	W3 = 0
!!! ATTENTION!!! - see structural circuit of frequency referencing-unit - section 4.2.1		

As a result of choice of such parameter configuration it is possible to choice between 3 available constants through digital inputs 3 and 4:

State DI3	***State DI4***	***Effect***
0	0	Electric drive does not operate with constant speed. At this moment another referencing-unit is operating. (See structural circuit of frequency referencing-unit - section 4.2.1)
1	0	Constant speed no. 1 (Value as Par. 2.33)
0	1	Constant speed no. 2 (Value as Par. 2.34)
1	1	Constant speed no. 3 (Value as Par. 2.35)

CONTROL STATE display when constant speed referencing-unit is active looks like it is shown on fig. 4.5 – Referencing-unit: constant frequency (speed), START through digital input.

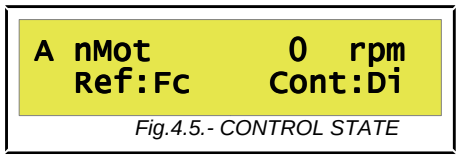


Fig.4.5.- CONTROL STATE

4.2.5 A motopotentiometer

Motopotentiometer is a simple “increase-reduce” device for speed control of drive rotation with help of two buttons. An example way of connecting “increase-reduce” buttons to the frequency converter is shown on fig. 4.6a. Fig. 4.6b. Illustrates action of the device
In order to set the output frequency of the converter with help of a motor-potentiometer par. 2.2 (for control A) or 2.3 (for control B) must be set on value "MotPot" (mP).

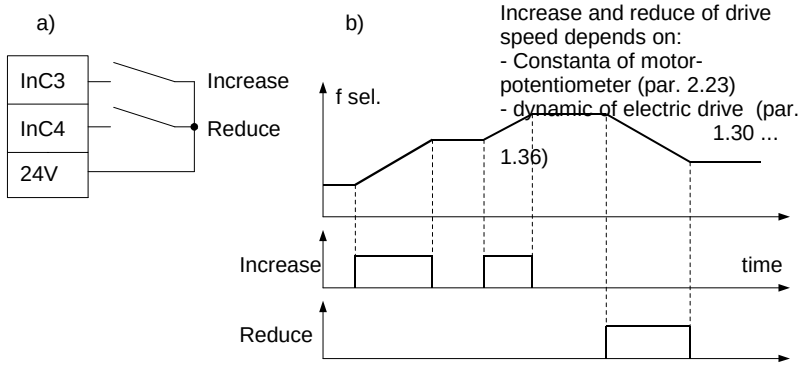


Fig. 4.6 - Connection and illustration of a motopotentiometer device operation. Information "Ref.mP" on the display in CONTROL STATE mode confirms enabling of the motorpotentiometer's ref.-unit

Attention: Fig. 4.6a corresponds to a situation when par. 2.20 = "DI3" and par. 2.21 = "DI4".

There are four available modes of motopotentiometer operation: 0, 1, 2 and 3. Modes 0, 1 and 2 should be used only when current referencing-unit (par 2.2/par. 2.3) is set on "MotPot". Mode 3 can be used regardless of setting of current referencing-unit.

Stopping the converter In mode **0** will cause reset of motopotentiometer settings. In mode **1** settings of motopotentiometer will be stored and there is no possibility of changing it while the drive is stopped. In mode **2** settings of current referencing-unit are traced by motopotentiometer so switching from current referencing-unit to motopotentiometer's referencing is made very easily. In mode **3** configuration of motopotentiometer is stored and there is possibility of changing it while the drive is stopped.

4.2.6 Other possibilities of the frequency converter control

Other possibilities arise from the analysis of the block diagram of control (see section 4.2.1). From the major options it is possible to allocate

- Change of control place A / B e.g. with the help of a digital input - par. 2.1
- Mixed control – e.g. Referencing frequency from the control panel and a START / STOP signal from digital inputs,
- Control through RS232/RS485 connection (see section 13),
- Referencing frequency from an output of the PID-regulator (see section 8),
- Advanced functionalities connected with using of built-in control system PLC or a control system of group of pumps (see section 10 and farther).

4.2.7 Configuration of digital and analog inputs and outputs

■ **Digital inputs**

Frequency converter has 6 digital inputs designated DI1... DI6. Submission of 24V voltage on any digital input (terminal strip – fig. 2.6) sets it in a logic state 1. Current state of digital inputs can be read with the help of parameter 0.48 (fig. 4.7a - "110000" means that voltage 24 V is sent on DI1 and DI2).

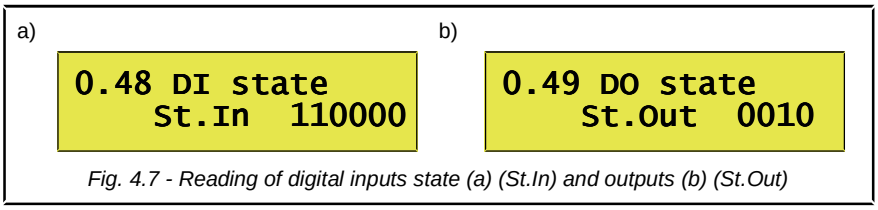


Fig. 4.7 - Reading of digital inputs state (a) (St.In) and outputs (b) (St.Out)

Fig. 4.8 - Choice of control variant A/B with help of DI3

Digital inputs have no parameters which define their function. Such function is determined only for "remote start" (see table 4.1) and also "thermal blocking" for DI6 - see section 4.4.3.2. In other cases the digital input "is selected" for using the certain functions with the help of parameters which are connected to the given function of the frequency converter, e.g. to choose control variant A or B using DI3 it is necessary to set up par. 2.1 (which makes choice of control variant) on value In,C3 as it is shown on fig. 4.8. It means that there is a possibility of giving to this digital input simultaneously more than one function. (Other parameter can be set up also on value "In,C3").

■ **Analog inputs,**

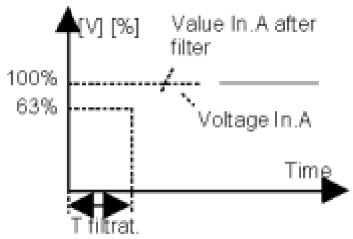
Frequency converter has three analog inputs (In,A0, In,A1 and In,A2). Two of them (In,A1 and In,A2) can operate both in voltage mode 0 (2)... 10V and in current mode 0 (4)... 20mA. The choice of an operating mode for these inputs is carried out with the help of switches J3 i J4. InputA0 can work only in voltage mode. It is possible to connect directly a potentiometer or a voltage (current) source to analog inputs - see fig. 2.7. Table 4.3 compares the parameters responsible for a configuration of the analog inputs. By analogy to digital inputs, analog inputs have no parameters which define their function in the system. Inputs are selected by control configuration parameters to perform certain actions. (fig. 4.9).

a) 2.2 Ref.-unit A
135> AI1

b) 2.2 Ref.-unit A
145> Ref.A1

Fig. 4.9 - Analog input In A1 (a) or Analog Referencing-unit Ref.A1 (b) are chosen for speed control of drive rotation in control variant A

Table 4.3 - parameters which define a configuration of analog inputs

Parameter	***Function***	***Description***
2.40	Configuration of AI0 range	Choice of range for input value 0...10V, 2...10V, 10...0V (inversion), 10...2V.
2.41	Configuration of AI1 range	0-10V, 10-0V, 2-10V, 10-2V (voltage mode) 0...20mA, 20...0mA, 4...20mA, 20...4mA (current mode).mode selection – switch J3
2.42	Configuration of AI2 range	0-10V, 10-0V, 2-10V, 10-2V (voltage mode) 0...20mA, 20...0mA, 4...20mA, 20...4mA (current mode). mode selection – switch J4
2.49	Constant of time for lowpass filter AI0	
2.50	Constant of time for lowpass filter AI1	As par.2.49
2.51	Constant of time for lowpass filter AI2	As par.2.49
0.40	Value AI0 [%]	READ ONLY. Value AI0 in [%]. e.g. for range 0... 10V voltage 5V corresponds par. 0.40=50.0 %
0.41	Value AI1 [%]	READ ONLY Value AI1 in [%]. e.g. for range 0... 10V voltage 5V corresponds par. 0.41 =50.0%
0.42	Value AI2 [%]	READ ONLY Value AI2 in [%]. e.g. for range 0... 10V voltage 5V corresponds par. 0.42 =50.0%
3.23	Reaction to signal absence at the Analog Input	In operating modes 2... 10V, 10... 2V, 4... 20mA and 20... 4mA it is possible to define behavior of the electric drive when value of voltage falls below 1V or value of a current falls below 2mA. (See. Appendix C - par. 3.23).

In structure of the electric drive **Analog Referencing-units** are also provided. Analog referencing-units are strictly connected to Analog Inputs, from which they differ, that they have parameters carrying the information on value of their offset and scale. Usually analog referencing-units are used only as inputs for the PID-regulator, however they can be used as inputs for PLC controller or after expansion of parameters range(see section 11.3) as control signals in any point of the structural diagram of control (e.g. fig. 4.9b). In the table 4.4 there are parameters which define a configuration of Analog Referencing-units and dependence of value Ref.A from AI.

Table 4.4 – Analog Referencing-units

Parameter	***Function***	***Description***
2.43	Ref.A0 scale	Value in [%] : -500.0 ... 500.0 %
2.44	Ref.A1 scale	Value in [%] : -500.0 ... 500.0 %
2.45	Ref.A2 scale	Value in [%] : -500.0 ... 500.0 %
2.46	Ref.A0 offset	Value in [%] : -500.0 ... 500.0 %
2.47	Ref.A0 offset	Value in [%] : -500.0 ... 500.0 %
2.48	Ref.A0 offset	Value in [%] : -500.0 ... 500.0 %
0.45	Ref.A0 value [%]	READ ONLY. Value Ref.A0 in [%]. Ref.A0 = (par. 2.46 + par. 2.43 * AI0 / 100.0%) E.g: if par. 2.46 = 20.0%, par. 2.43 = 50.% and Ref.A0 = 30.0% Ref.A0 = 20.0% + 50.0% * 30.0% / 100.0% = 35.0%
0.46	Ref.A1 value [%]	READ ONLY. Value Ref.A1 in [%]. Ref.A1 = (par. 2.47 + par. 2.44 * AI1 / 100.0%)

Parameter	Function	Description
0.47	Ref.A2 value [%]	READ ONLY. Value Ref.A2 in [%]. Ref.A2 = (par. 2.48 + par. 2.45 * AI2 / 100.0%)

■ **Digital outputs (relays)**

In the converter there are 4 digital outputs:

- 3 relay outputs 250V ~ / 3A which are called K1, K2 i K3 (or DO1, DO2 and DO3)
- 1 „open collector" outpuț 35V / 250mA marked DO4

Each digital output can simultaneously realize up to two programmed functions. In table 4.4 there are parameters which serve for a choice of functions of digital outputs.

Table 4.4 – parameters of configuration of digital outputs

Parameter	Digital output	Value	Note
2.90	Relay K1	Choice of function 1	State of digital output corresponds to the logic sum of values of both functions according to the table
2.91	DO1	Choice of function 2	
2.92	Relay K2	Choice of function 1	
2.93	DO2	Choice of function 2	
2.94	Relay K3	Choice of function 1	
2.95	DO3	Choice of function 2	
2.96	Open collector	Choice of function 1	
2.97	DO4	Choice of function 2	

Function 1	Function 2	State of output
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1

The list of possible functions is in the description of parameters - Appendix C.

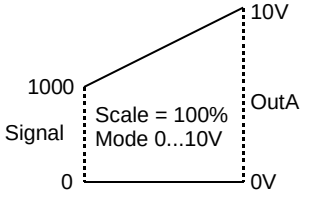
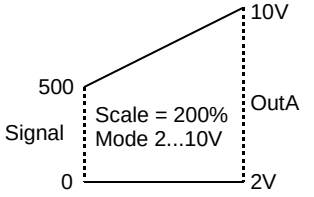
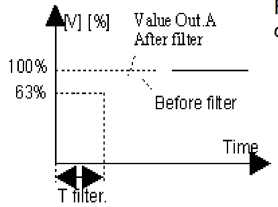
By changing parameters from table 4.4 it is possible to choose advanced functions, which allows to control relay outputs with the help of built-in control system PLC. In Pumps control variant configuration of digital outputs are responsible for control of contactor group which enable separate pumps.

■ **Analog outputs**

Table 4.5 presents parameters which concern configuration of two analog outputs AO1 and AO2. Both outputs can operate in a voltage mode 0-10V (2-10v) or in a current mode 0-20mA (4-20mA). The choice of an operating mode is carried out with the help of switches J1 for OutA2 and J2 for OutA1 (see fig. 2.6).
Analog outputs in voltage mode should be loaded by impedance in value not less then 10kOm.

Table 4.5 – Parameters which define configuration of analog outputs

Parameter	Function	Description
2.80	Choice of signal for AO1	Details in Appendix C
2.81	Choice of signal for AO2	Details in Appendix C
2.82	Configuration of range AO1	0-10V, 10-0V, 2-10V, 10-2V (voltage mode) 0...20mA, 20...0mA, 4...20mA, 20...4mA (current mode – switch J2)
2.83	Configuration of range AO2	0-10V, 10-0V, 2-10V, 10-2V (voltage mode) 0...20mA, 20...0mA, 4...20mA, 20...4mA (current mode – switch J1)

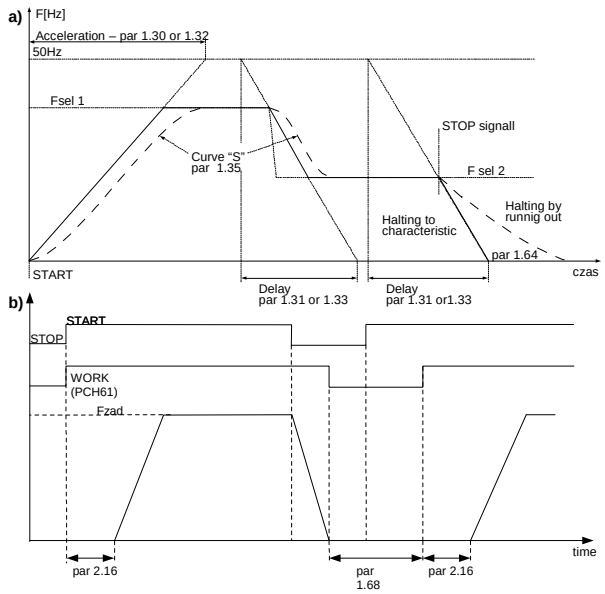
Parameter	Function	Description
2.84	Out.A1 scale Examples:   	0 ... 500.0 %. Typically 100.0 % For a configuration 0-10V signal value 1000 at a scale established on 100.0 % corresponds to voltage value 10V. For a scale established on 50.0 % to receive 10V of output voltage the signal value should be 2000. Similarly for a scale established on 200.0 % to receive 10V of output voltage the signal value should be 500. **Value of a signal corresponds to value of the selected size without a decimal point, e.g.:** **12.5 % = 125 2.43 A = 243 375 B = 375** **e.g., if signal (value of current) is 11.7 A it corresponds to 117 number. In this case:** **voltage = scale * signal / 1000** **voltage = 100.0% * 117 /1000 = 11.7 %(0...10V) = 1.17 V**
2.85	Scale AO2	0 ... 500.0 %. Typically 100.0 %, (see above).
2.86	Constant of time for the lowpass filter of AO1	 Filter of analog output AO1 – see Appendix C for more details
2.87	Constant of time for Out.A2	Filter of analog output AO1 – see Appendix C for more details
0.43	AO1 Value of analog output 1	0...100.0% READ ONLY **OutA1 = Absolute value (signal * scale AO1 / 1000)**
0.44	AO2 Value of analog output 2	0...100.0% READ ONLY. **OutA2 = Absolute value (signal * scale AO2 / 1000)**

4.3 Configuration of the electric drive

4.3.1 Establishing dynamic characteristics and ways of halting the electric drive

Dynamics decides about changing rate of the drive rotation speed - start and halting, reverse speed. In MFC710/AcR converter you can choose dynamics from two accessible variants which are named DYNAMICS1 and DYNAMICS2.

- Parameter 1.30 - Acceleration 1 - time of acceleration from 0Hz to 50Hz (Dynamics 1)
- Parameter 1.31 - Delay 1 - time of delay from 50Hz to 0Hz (Dynamics 1)
- Parameter 1.32 - Acceleration 2 - time of acceleration from 0Hz to 50Hz (Dynamics 2)
- Parameter 1.33 - Delay 2 - time of delay from 50Hz to 0 Hz (Dynamics 2)
- Parameter 1.34 – S Curve - allows to realize the smooth beginning and end of acceleration and Delay
- Parameter 1.36 - Choice of DYNAMICS - allows to set up dynamics variant 1 or 2. You can also decide, that the choice of dynamics will be carried out through one of digital inputs.



Rys. 4.10 a) – Ilustration of parameters of influence on dynamics and halting of a drive
Rys. 4.10 b) – Ilustration of influence of minimnal stopping time and ref.-unit delay parameters

ATTENTION: setting up too small time of acceleration can result in occurrence of „high current" failures during the start-up, especially at significant loading of the drive.

There is a possibility of determining minimal time of halting and referencing-unit delay (fig. 4.10b)
par 1.68 – min t. Stop – minimal time needed to restart drive after stopping it
par 2.16 – Ref. Delay – time needed by referencing-unit to run

4.3.2 Formation of U/f characteristic

In modes of scalar control U/f there is an possibility of influence on type of the characteristic. **In modes of vector control (Vector 1 and Vector 2) parameters of U/f characteristic formation are not relevant.**

The main parameter which influences on form of the electric drive characteristic is par. **1.20 "Operating mode":**

- **Mode U/f linear.** It is used if there exists a constant moment of loading which does not depend on speed (see fig. 4.11).
- **Mode U/f square-law.** It is used if the moment of loading grows under the square-law from speed (e.g. the electric drive of the fan). Use of square-law characteristic U/f cause reduction of noise and decrease of losses in the motor (see fig. 4.11).

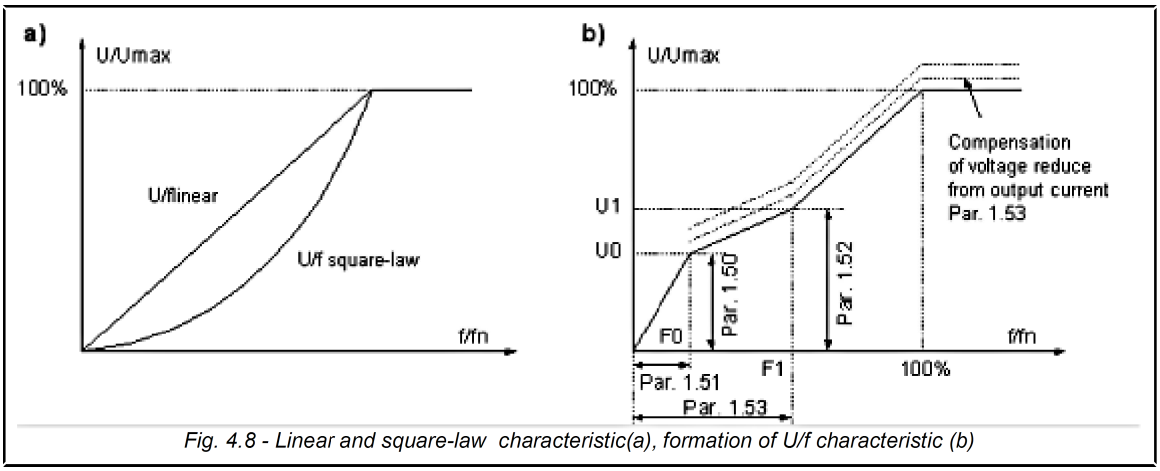


Fig. 4.8 - Linear and square-law characteristic(a), formation of U/f characteristic (b)

4.3.3 Elimination of frequencies

With purpose of elimination of undesirable output frequencies which can result in the resonant phenomena of the drive, it is possible to determine 3 ranges called "ranges of elimination". Their options can be set up by parameters:

- Par. 1.90 - bottom frequency of elimination range 1 [Hz]
- Par. 1.91 - top frequency of elimination range 1 [Hz]
- Par. 1.92 - bottom frequency of elimination range 2 [Hz]
- Par. 1.93 - top frequency of elimination range 2 [Hz]
- Par. 1.94 - bottom frequency of elimination range 3 [Hz]
- Par. 1.95 - top frequency of elimination range 3 [Hz]

Referencing-unit of the electric drive will "bypass" frequencies which are chosen with the help of the parameters above mentioned.

Fig. 4.12 shows influence of range elimination procedure on output frequency of referencing-unit.

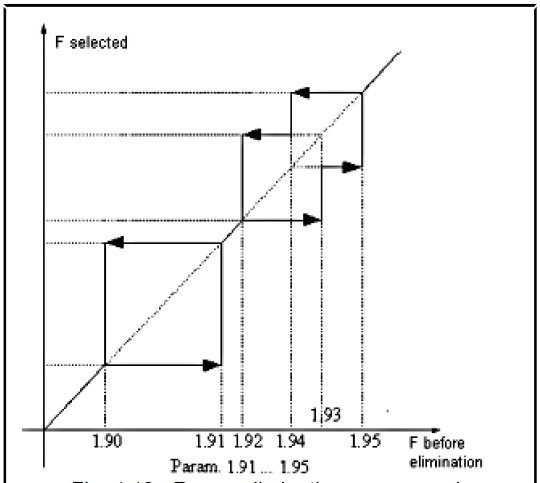


Fig. 4.12 –Range elimination– an example configuration. Strips 2 and 3 are overlapping.

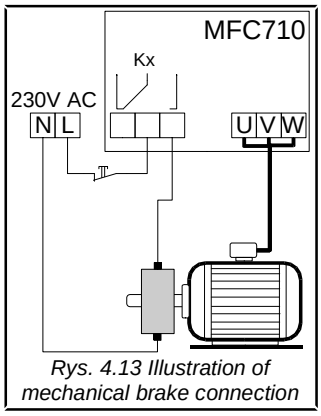
4.3.4 DC (direct current) braking

Parameters 1.66 and 1.67 allow to define voltage (in % Un of the motor) and also time (in seconds) of braking the drive by a direct current. In case time of braking is set up on 0 sec this function is switched off.

4.3.5 Mechanical brake

!!! CAUTION !!! In case when generation of full torque is required at zero speed of a drive, it is recommended to use vectorial mode of control – par. 1.20 “Vector 2” and to apply encoder.

MFC710/AcR allows to cooperate with mechanical brake of a power transmission system. An example of connecting the brake is shown in fig. 4.13. Braking control is made by appropriate configuration of relay input (appropriate parameter 2.90 ... 2.96 set on “Brake”(Br.)). Functioning of mechanical brake control is shown in fig. 4.14. In table 4.6 configuration parameters are compared.



Rys. 4.13 Illustration of mechanical brake connection

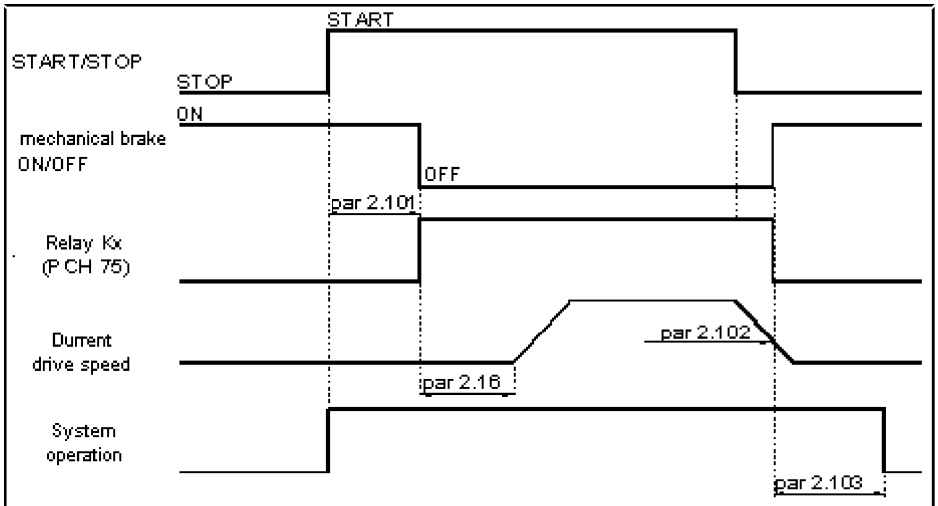


Fig. 4.14 Illustration of mechanical brake control

Table 4.6 – Configuration parameters of mechanical brake control

Par	*Name*	*Description*
2.16	Ref. delay	Referencing-unit start-up delay [s].
2.101	Br. re. delay	Brake release delay [s] – time needed to magnetize the motor (not magnetized motor is unable to create torque).
2.102	Br. close n	Below this speed a command to close the mechanical brake is sent. [rpm]
2.103	Br. close t.	Time of work after closing command is sent [s] – time needed for complete locking of mechanical brake.

4.3.6 Flying start

Flying start enables valid start-up of the motor in case initial speed of a shaft of the drive differs from zero. Five modes of par 1.61 are possible:

0 - function is switched off

1 - search in one direction, search frequency from Fref or Fmax

2 - search in two directions, search frequency from Fref or Fmax

3 - search in one direction, search frequency from Fmax

4 - search in two directions, search frequency from Fmax

Search in one direction should be used for electric drives in which in case of switching off voltage powering the motor, loading will not result in change of a direction of the device.

Search in two directions should be used for electric drives in which in case of switching off voltage powering the motor, loading can result in change of a direction of the device.

In case of modes 1 and 2 search of frequency can begin from the referenced frequency Fref. or from the maximal frequency Fmax. It depends on whether the repeated start begins:

- . After pressing a key STOP (search from Fref),
- . After restart of frequ0ency converter (search from Fmax).

For search in one direction it is recommended to set up par 1.61 on **1**. In case of search in two directions it is necessary to set up par 1.61 on **2**.

4.4 Protection and blocking

4.4.1 Current, frequency and the moment restrictions

– **Current limit:** In order to prevent overloading of the electric drive you can limit maximal permissible output current of the frequency converter – Parameters 1.41 and 1.42 with factory options are set up to value 150 % of nominal current of the drive. System will not allow current to increase higher then this limit.

– **Torque limit:** In order to exclude mechanical impacts in the electric drive the permissible moment on a drive shaft is

set up by means of parameters 1.43 and 1.44. Standard option is 150 % from rating value of the torque.

– **Output frequency limit:** In order to exclude possibility of setting frequency which considerably exceeds nominal frequency of the drive, parameter 1.40 allows to limit the top limit of output frequency of the converter. Standard option is 50 Hz, and its maximal value – 200 Hz (it is an absolute maximum of output frequency).

4.4.2 Blocking a direction of drive rotation

There is a possibility of partial blocking of the electric drive with permission of operation only in one direction. In this case irrespective of control signals the frequency converter will rotate the drive only in one direction. Parameter 1.65 allows to define this option:

"Reverser" - operation in two directions (option relative)
"To the left" - operation in one direction
"To the right" - operation in one direction

4.4.3 Blocking the electric drive operation

Switching on one of the arbitrary blocking described below results in drive stopping and makes it impossible to start until the moment of taking down blocking signal (blocking cause). Blocking state is shown on the display (see. fig. 4.15).

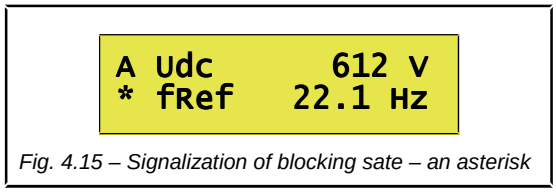


Fig. 4.15 – Signalization of blocking sate – an asterisk

- **External permission and blocking of operation:** Two parameters allow **to define** digital input which will serve as an external signal source for permission and blocking of operation:
  - par. 2.111 – Blocking of operation – value „Switch off" (default) switches off external blocking of operation. (possible options: **Switch off, DI1...DI6**)
  - par. 2.110 – Permission of operation - value „Switch on" (default) permits operation in spite of state of digital inputs (possible options: **Switch on, DI1...DI6**)
- **Blocking from thermorelay or thermistor in the drive:** parameter 3.1 permits to switch on thermorelay blocking(see section 4.4.4.2).
- **External emergency stop:** instant stop of the drive in "coast" mode (see par. 2.112 – possible options: **Switch off, DI1...DI6**). „Switch off" by default – function does not operate.
- **Blocking from „F STOP":** There is a built-in blockade in referencing-unit structure. It is switched on by parameter 2.14. If it is set on "No" par. 2.13 determines the minimal frequency value, below which frequency will not decrease (by default 0.5 Hz). If par. 2.14 is set up on value "YES" par. 2.13 determines the blocking frequency. If value of frequency decrease under level from parameter 2.13 blockade is activated (STOP). If frequency increases above the restriction set with par. 2.13 will result in repeated start of a drive. The mode of switch on / off will be coordinated due to the characteristic such as "loop of hysteresis" (see fig. 4.16).

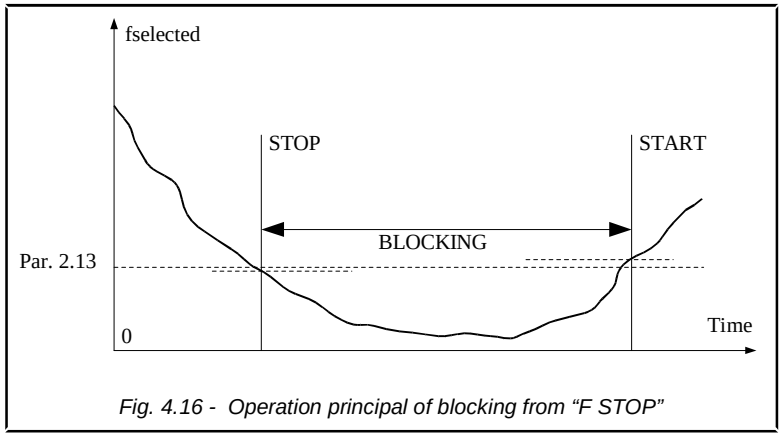


Fig. 4.16 - Operation principal of blocking from "F STOP"

- **SLEEP blocking of PID-regulator –** see section 8

4.4.4 Thermal protection of the drive

4.4.4.1 Protection limit I^2t

The built-in thermal model of the drive enables to calculate temperature of the drive in the theoretical way. The Model is developed on the basis of the following assumptions:

- the temperature of windings changes according to exponential law,
- the drive achieves the maximal temperature for continuous work at a rated current
- change of temperature depends on a ratio (I/In) ^{2},
- the constant of time of cooling for stopped drive is four times more than a constant of time of heating during operation

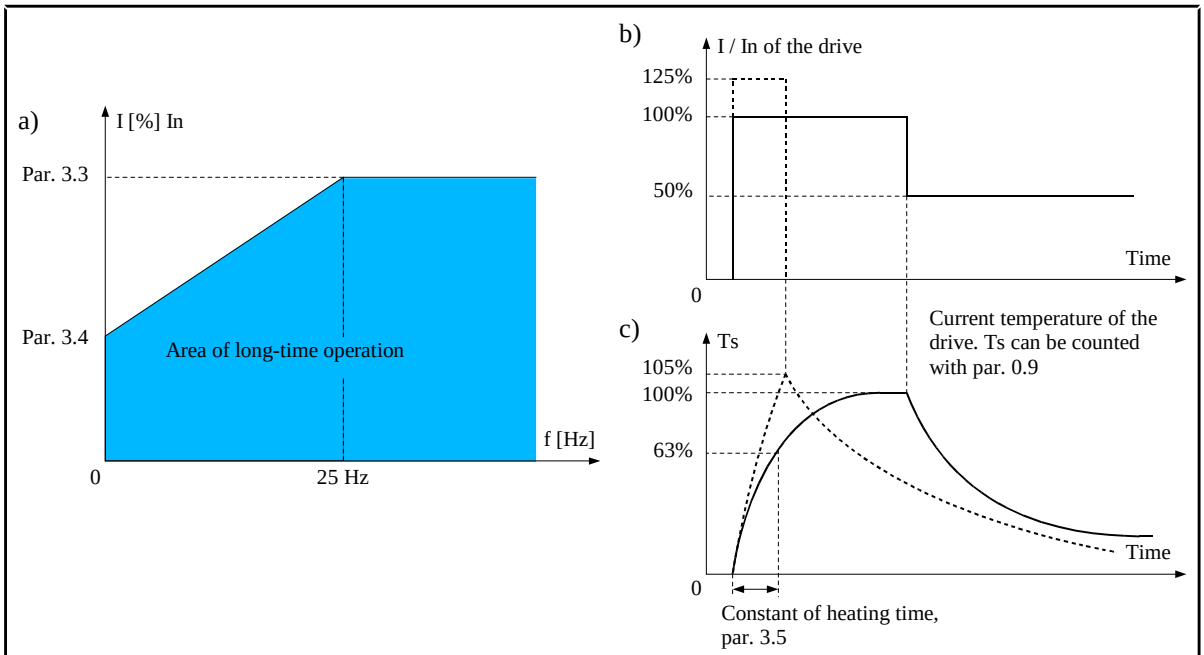


Fig. 4.17 - Definition of area of long operation (a), Dependence of calculated temperature from motor's current (b) and (c)

Relative l**ong-term motor current** value for frequency higher then 25 Hz is determined by **parameter 3.3**. For frequency lower then 25 Hz long-term current is lower (smaller efficiency of the cooling fan which is placed on a drive shaft) and it is determined by **parameter 3.4**. These parameters are determined in comparison with rating value of a drive current (for 100.0 % = In). Thus the **area of long-term work** (fig. 4.17a) is defined.

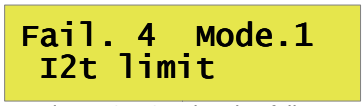


Fig. 4.18 – Overheating failure

When cooling the motor without additional ventilation (only with the internal fan) par. 3.4 is necessary to set up on value of 35 % of rated motor current. If additional ventilation of the drive is used value of par. 3.4 can be set up to 75 %. If the motor current is outside of defined area of long-term operation the calculated temperature will increase above 100 %. **When the calculated temperature achieves value of 105 % electric drive will stop** (the message of failure will appear (fig. 4.18)). Such situation is represented on fig. 4.17c for a increase in temperature marked by a dotted line.

Speed of increase in calculated temperature is determined by **parameter 3.5** - a constant of time of motor heating. It equals time after which the temperature of the drive will achieve 63 % from value of a final gain. In practice it is possible to accept option:

Par. 3.5 = 120*t_6 [min], where t_6 [s] is provided by motor manufacterer

Demonstration values of constants of time are resulted in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 – Constants of time of heating

Nominal power of the motor Pn [кW]	***Quantity of poles***		
	2	4	6
	Constant of time of motor heating [min] (par. 3.5)		
2.2	11	17	24
3.0	12	18	26
4.0	13	19	29
5.5	15	21	29
7.5	16	23	31
11	19	26	34
15	20	29	39

4.4.4.2 Protection with help of thermorelay fuse or thermistor built-in the drive

With purpose of protection from overheating it is possible to use thermorelay or thermistor built-in the drive. The digital input 6 (DI6) is used for connecting signal to the converter. It is necessary to set up a switch J5 depending on type of the sensor (fig. 2.6 and fig. 4.19).

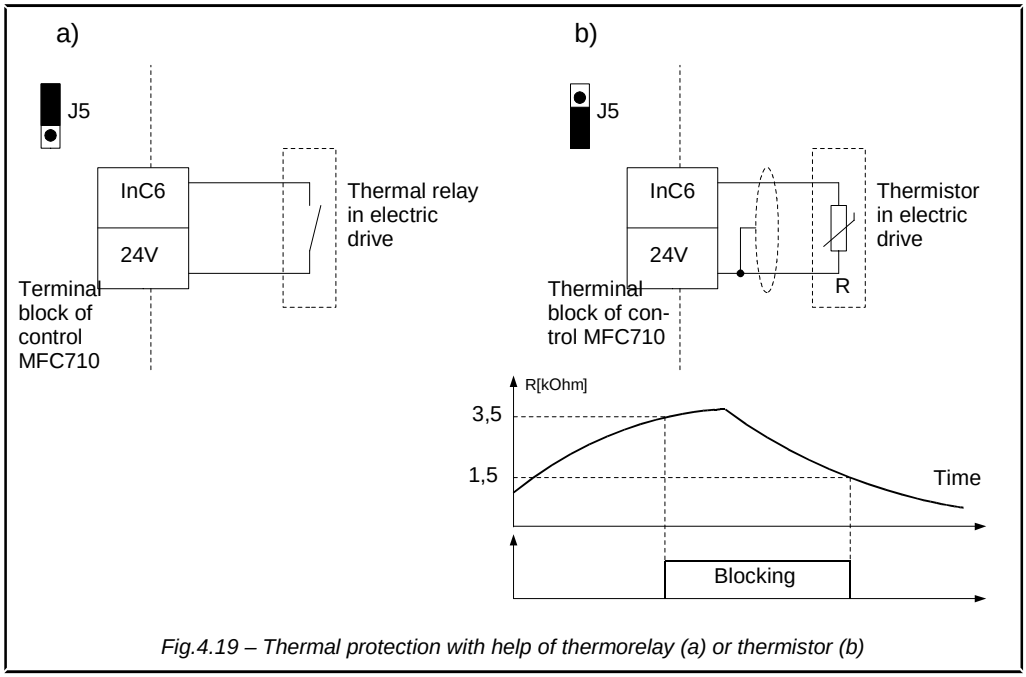


Fig.4.19 – Thermal protection with help of thermorelay (a) or thermistor (b)

5. The first start

Before first start of the converter MFC 710 it is necessary to check section 4 "Configuration of frequency converter".The structural circuit of control MFC 710 and Appendix C – table of parameters of MFC710/AcR are also very important

Main options:

- nominal parameters of the drive (see section 4.1)
- "control place" A or B

  parameter 2.1 "Control B"

  "Switch off" = Control A

  "DI1" = Choice A/B with help of digital input 1

  ...

  "DI6" = Choice A/B with help of digital input 6

  "Switch on" = Control B

- Source of signal START/STOP (local from control panel, remote from digital inputs, remote from RS or others):
  parameter 2.4 "START A" - source of signal START for control A
  parameter 2.5 "START B" - source of signal START for control B

- method of referencing frequency or rotation speed of the motor (local from control panel, remote from analog input, through link RS, motopotentiometer, from PID-regulator or others):
  parameter 2.2 "START A" - source of referencing-unit for control A
  parameter 2.3 "START B" - source of referencing-unit for control B

5.1 Vector control mode. Identification run.

In order to operate electric drive in a mode of vector control, except for switching on mode **Vector1** (with encoder) or **Vector 2** (without the sensor of rotor position) with help of parameter 1.20, it is necessary to enter parameters of an equivalent circuit of the drive (see section 4.1). If these parameters are not known it is possible to use the built-in procedure **of parameters identification**. After its switching on the frequency converter will made 2 or 3 tests of the drive during which attempt of determination of equivalent circuit parameters will be carried out.

5.1.1 Stages of identification run

Identification of parameters is divided into three stages:

- Stage 1: DC probing. The drive is stopped, the device defines active resistance of stator Rs,
- Stage 2: AC probing. The drive is stopped, the device defines active resistance of rotor Rr, inductance of stator Ls and rotor Lr,
- Stage 3: Experiment with rotation at 50 Hz or 25 Hz. The drive rotates powered by voltage with frequency of 50 or 25 Hz - the device defines inductance Lm.

5.1.2 Switching on identification run

!!! CAUTION!!! Before switching on of parameters identification mode it is necessary to enter nominal parameters of the drive which are described in section 4.1 (nominal power, current, voltage, frequency and speed) - entering erroneous parameters can result in damage of the motor and the frequency converter .
As far as it is possible the motor should be disconnected from loading in stage 3, during which the motor accelerates till speed that corresponds to frequency of 50 or 25 Hz.

To start procedure of parameters identification it is necessary to set up parameter 1.10 "Identification run" on one of values:

- **50 Hz ruṇ** - all 3 stages of identification are carried out, stage 3 at 50 Hz.
- **25 Hz ruṇ** - all 3 stages of identification are carried out, stage 3 at 25 Hz.
- **No ruṇ.**- 3rd stage of parameters identification isn't carried out (in case when there is no possibility to perform tests with loading and it cannot be disconnected).

After setting parameter 1.10 on one of the options above mentioned the display of the control panel will look as it is shown on fig. 5.1a. After pressing one of keys START (left arrow or right arrow) procedure of parameters identification begins - fig. 5.1b, 5.1c and 5.1d. Depending on parameters of the drive stages 1 and 2 can last from several seconds up to several dozen seconds. The stage 3 lasts about 20 sec. After completing all tests calculated parameters are written to EEPROM memory of the frequency converter (fig. 5.1e). Pressing STOP button will reset and restart converter. It is possible to interrupt procedure of testing in the same way at any moment.

In case of interruption of identification process by a STOP button before its ending the new parameters of the drive will not be stored.

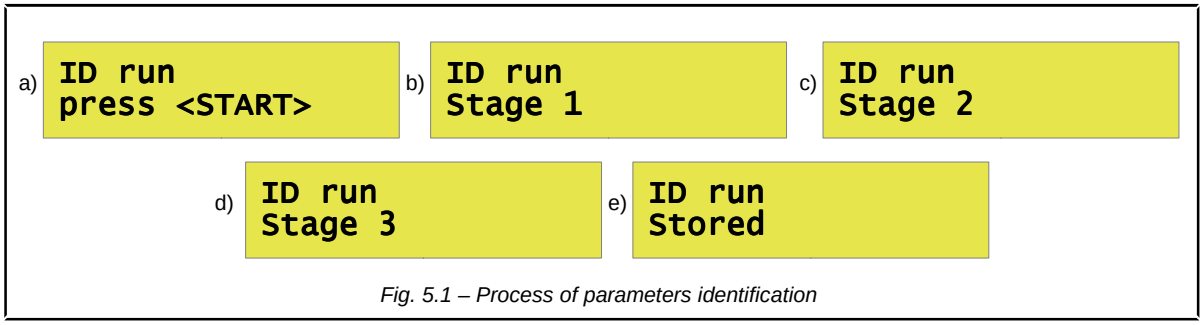


Fig. 5.1 – Process of parameters identification

ATTENTION. In case of the third option (**No run**) parameter Lm is estimated on the basis of other nominal parameters of the motor. Because of that par. Lm can be erroneous.

ATTENTION. Parameter Rr is estimated on the basis of nominal parameters of the motor. The rated speed of the motor (par 1.2) has the greatest influence on parameter Rr. In case of observing that speed of the motor increases / reduces after its loading it is necessary to accordingly increase / reduce, par 1.2 (it will cause similar reduction / increase of Rr).

ATTENTION. In case of full identification procedure (three stages) which is carried out when encoder is connected, there is no necessity to carry out change in par 1.81 (Enc. Reverser) because the direction of encoder pulses count is simultaneously identified and correction of par 1.81 is carried automatically out.

The error during parameter identification of the drive (fig. 5.2) can occur if:

- the motor is not connected to the frequency converter,
- The motor has damages,
- The current during identification has exceeded 170 % of rated current of the drive,
- . There is no possibility to define parameters for this drive.

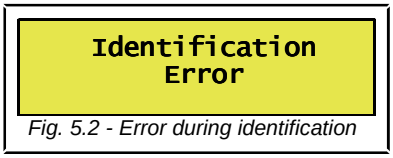


Fig. 5.2 - Error during identification

After setting up parameters of the motor and control the electric drive is ready to operate.

5.2 Storing and reading of options for 4 different drives

There is an possibility of storing in memory EEPROM four groups of the parameters connected with different motors. It enables to use one frequency converter to operate with four motors. Thus there is no necessity to change option of parameters manually. The structure of parameters set consists of:

- . rated motor power (par 1.1),
- . rated motor speed (par 1.2),
- . rated motor current (par 1.3),
- . rated motor voltage (par 1.4),
- . nominal motor frequency (par 1.5),
- . nominąl motor cosφn (par 1.6),
- . active resistance of stator (par 1.11),
- . the main inductance (par 1.13),
- . inductance of stator (par 1.14),
- . inductance of rotor (par 1.15),
- speed regulator amplification (par 1.70),
- constant of integration of speed regulator (par 1.71),
- torque regulator amplification (par 1.72),
- . constant of integration of torque regulator (.1.73),
- stream regulator torque (par 1.74),
- . constant of integration of steam regulator (par 1.75),
- . quantity of encoder's pulses (par 1.80);
- . counter of encoder's pulses reverser (par 1.81),
- . current setting of the motor thermal protection (par 3.3),
- . thermorelay's setting for stopped motor (par 3.4),
- . constant of time of motor heating (par 3.5).

STORING
To store the parameters mentioned above it is necessary to choose number of the memory buffer in par. 1.18 (from 1 up to 4) which will store parameters and to confirm record. The choice of buffer "0" will result in records deleting.

RESTORING
To restore the parameters which have been recorded earlier it is necessary to choose the memory buffer in par 1.19 (from 1 up to 4) in which parameters have been stored and to confirm reading. Reading empty buffer or buffer "0" will not result in changing current parameters.

ATTENTION. Procedure of record / reading can be made only when the drive is stopped.

6. Failures and warnings

6.1 Messages on failures and warnings on the control panel

The luminescence of a red light-emitting diode (LED) and messages (fig. 6.1) signals about **failure state.**

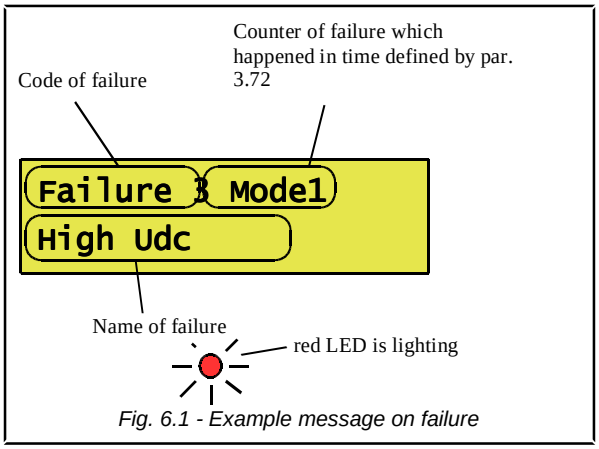

Counter of failure which happened in time defined by par. 3.72
Code of failure
Failure 3 Mode1
High Udc
Name of failure
red LED is lighting

Fig. 6.1 - Example message on failure

Thus the frequency converter passes to STOP mode. To make the next START it is necessary to deal with a failure and to erase the message of failure. In case of some failures the automatic restart (deleting of the message) is possible after disappearance of the failure reason.
Warning state is signaled by the appropriate message on the display **without stopping** the frequency converter, and also by a blinking red light-emitting diode LED (fig. 6.2). Warning is automatically erased after a drive stop.

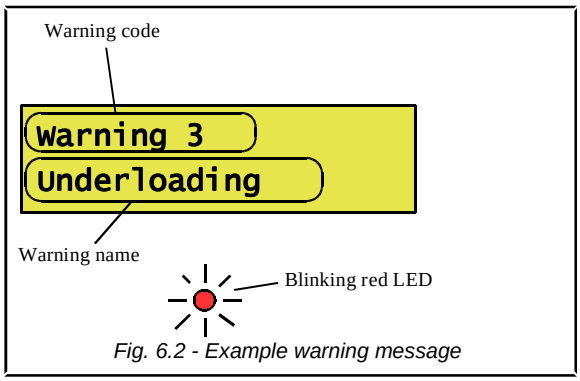


Fig. 6.2 - Example warning message

In both cases functioning of a control panel is not blocked. It is possible to look through and change all parameters of the converter without obstructions.

6.2 Deleting failure message. Automatic restarts.

6.2.1 Manual deleting

STOP Reset Push for at least 2 seconds

6.2.2 Deleting through a digital input of the converter

The parameter 3.70 allows to choose a digital input which will serve for deleting message of failure

6.2.3 Remote deleting through RS link

If parameter 4.7 allows to operate with RS control mode, sequence of 2 next records in the register 2000 (MODBUS) deletes failure message. The detailed description of separate bits and methods of deleting can be found in the description of the register 2000 - section 13.

6.2.4 Readiness to restart if the reason of failure has not disappeared

If one of the methods mentioned in sections 6.2.1... 6.2.3 deleted the message of failure and the failure reason has not disappeared, the electric drive will be stopped in „ready to restart" state (fig. 6.3).

When the reason of failure will disappear automatic restart of the electric drive will begin.

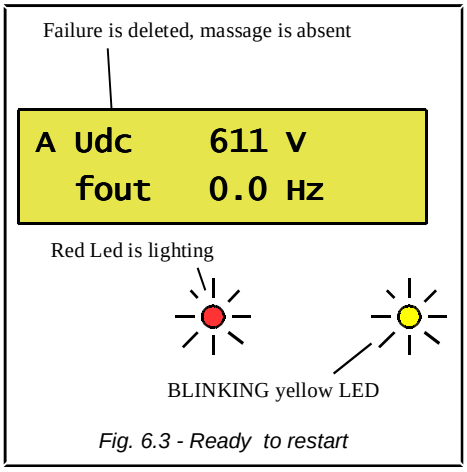


Fig. 6.3 - Ready to restart

6.2.5 Automatic restarts

If the electric drive stops after failure there is a possibility of automatic operation restart after reason of system failure disappears. The parameter 3.71 (amount of automatic restarts) restricts allowable quantity of automatic restarts in a time period defined by parameter 3.72. Restart delay from the moment of failure reason disappearance is defined by parameter 3.73 (fig. 6.4).

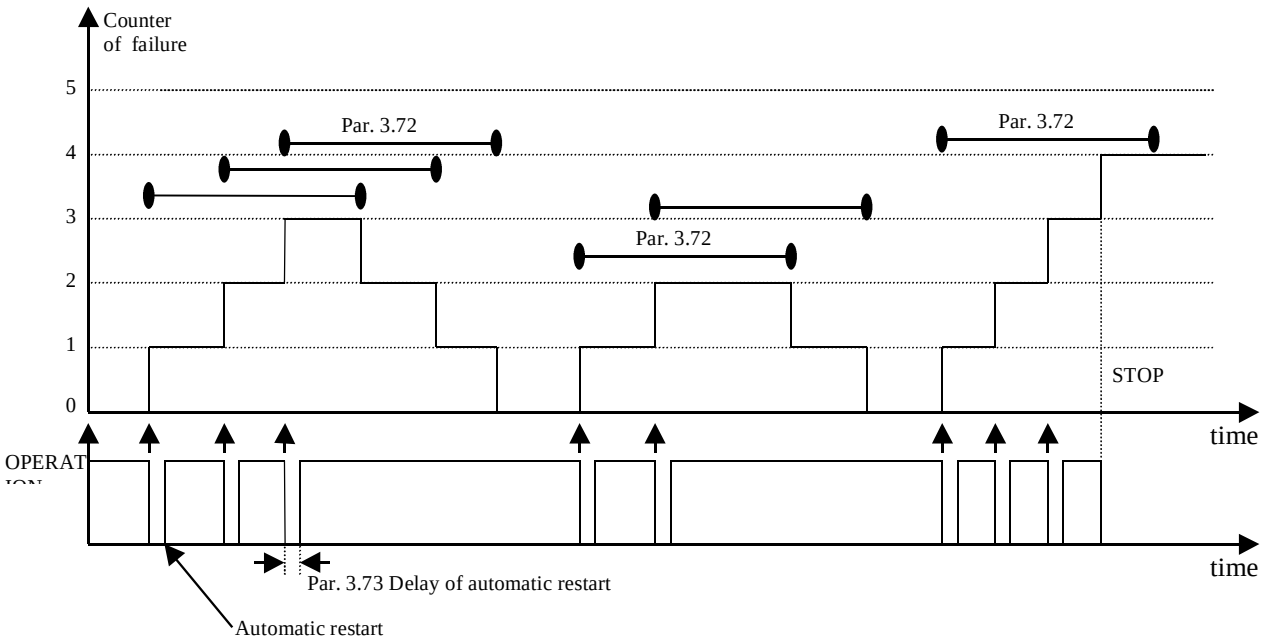


Fig. 6.4 - Automatic restarts

The electric drive will not restart operation automatically if the internal counter of failure will achieve the value limited by parameter 3.71 in time period determined by parameter 3.72. In this case operation restart will be possible only after deleting failure message by one of methods mentioned in sections 6.2.1... 6.2.3

The permission on automatic restarts is possible after setting value "YES" to parameters:

par. 3.74 (for failure Low Udc)
par. 3.75 (for failure High Udc)
par. 3.76 (for failure High current)
par. 3.77 (for failure High temperature of a radiator)
par. 3.78 (for failure Failure of an analog input)

6.3 Codes of failures

Table 6.1 - List of failure codes

Failure codes	***Displayed name***	***Description***	***Possible reason***	***Counteraction***
1	High temperature	Temperature of radiator is higher then 75^{o}C	The air course through the converter is complicated, too high temperature of environment	Check efficiency of ventilation (efficiency of the ventilating fan and pollution of a radiator)
2	Earthing	The sum of drive currents is not equal to null	Insulation of windings of the drive or connecting wires	Check isolation resistance of the wires connecting the drive and the converter and isolation resistance of windings of the drive.
3	High Udc	High voltage in circuit DC	Too high voltage in the circuit, intensive braking of the drive	Test the mains Increase a time of braking Par 1.31 or 1.33
4	Low Udc	Low voltage in circuit DC	Low voltage in circuit, absence of one phase of a supply voltage	Check connecting cables and a level of a feeding voltage
5	Short circuit	Short circuit on output of the converter or failure of power module	Short circuit in the drive or in the wires feeding the drive	Disconnect the drive and test presence of a short circuit, if present call service to repair drives, and if is not present test isolation of wires and windings of the drive
6	High current	The current of the drive is to high	Too high intensity of acceleration, a sudden change of drive loading	Increase acceleration time of the drive

Failure codes	*Displayed name*	*Description*	*Possible reason*	*Counteraction*
7	I^2t limit	Overheating of the drive	Overheating of the motor or operation with high loading at small speeds	Check loading of the motor (current of the motor); check parameters of thermal drive model
8	InA damage	Damage of the analog input	At input option with „living zero" (2-10V or 4-20mA) value of a signal is lower than 1V	Check a configuration of analog inputs, test system of connection (damage of a cable, etc.)
10	DC charging	Failure of charging circuit of capacitor bank. The contactor is not switched on (only for converters on power above 30кW)	Damage of the contactor or connecting wire	Check connections (wire, plugs, etc.)
11	Absence of temp. sensor	Failure of the temperature sensor	Failure of the temperature sensor or of connecting wires	Call service
12	Short cir. of temp. sensor	Short-circuit of temperature sensor	Failure of the temperature sensor or of connecting wires	Call service
13	Low temperature	Temperature of radiator is lower than 10ºC	Temperature of converter's environment is to low.	Check efficiency of heating
20	Output Symmetry	Asymmetrical loading	The drive failure or absence of output phase (damage of a wire)	Check connections of the converter/motor, check resistance of drive windings, replace the motor.
21	Underload	Operation with loading which is much lower than nominal	Parameters of a underload are incorrectly determined	Check and correct parameter settings which refer to underload of the converter
22	External1	The signal of external failure is active		Check a signal at digital input DI3 which is chosen as an external failure
23	External 2	The signal of external failure is active		Check the signal at digital input DI4 which is chosen as an external failure.
24	Thermorelay	Failure of the external temperature sensor of the motor - if it is connected to DI6	Failure of sensor or connecting wire	Check connections (wires, plugs, etc.)
25	Stall	The drive has stopped under act of too high loading	Too high anti-torque, failure of the operating device, to low power of the converter	Check operating device (jam), increase voltage of the frequency converter
26	Absence of keyboard	Exceeded time of waiting form control panel transmission.	Interferences or damage of a cable connecting a control board with the converter	Check connections (wires, plugs, etc..)
27	RS time	Waiting time on a signal from RS is exceeded	Failure of a cable, parameters of the transmission are incorrectly set up	Check external connections and validity of RS parameters
28	U mains	Voltage oscillations of circuit DC are higher than allowable	Voltage oscillation of power source	
29	f > fmax	Output frequency of the frequency converter is higher than the maximum frequency	Operation device rolls the motor up or there is a big readjustment of the speed regulator	Modify the speed regulator option
30	Encoder error	Failure of encoder	Failure of encoder or connecting wires	Check connections (wires, plugs, etc.)

6.4 Failure log

Parameters 3.80...3.111 form the Failures Log allows to display a history of last 16 failures.
Each record in the failure log consists of two parameters. First informs about failure code (fig. 6.5a), and second - about time of its occurrence (fig. 6.5b). Parameters 3.80 and 3.81 are the newest records of failure, and parameters 3.110 and 3.111 are the oldest records of failure.

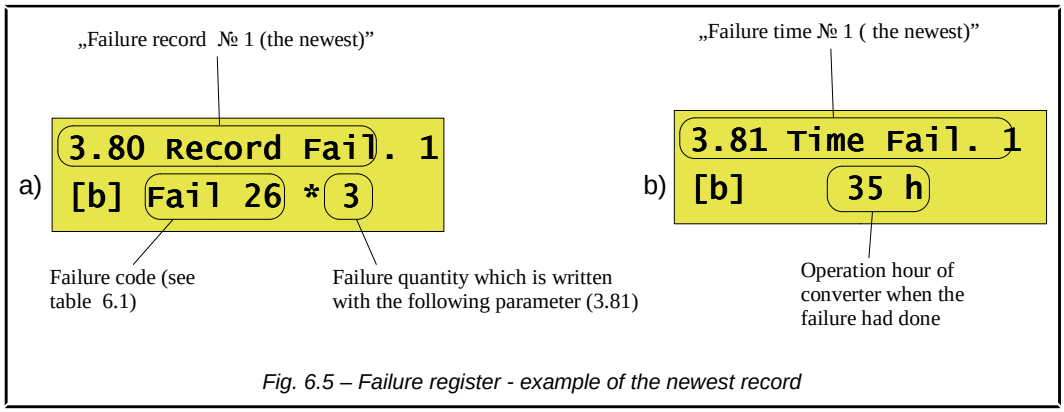

„Failure record № 1 (the newest)”
3.80 Record Fail. 1
a)
[b] Fail 26 * 3
Failure code (see table 6.1)
Failure quantity which is written with the following parameter (3.81)
„Failure time № 1 (the newest)”
3.81 Time Fail. 1
b)
[b] 35 h
Operation hour of converter when the failure had done

Fig. 6.5 – Failure register - example of the newest record

In a time of one hour of the converter operation the same failure can take place many times. In order to prevent overflow of the failure log, only the quantity of failures which occurred in last operating hour (see fig. 6.5a) is increased. Thanks to this the real quantity of failures which the failure log can remember increases.

7. Sets of factory parameters

The way of loading factory parameters in the converter is shown in section 3.2.7. There are 9 various sets of factory parameters (table 7.1) intended for loading standard, most used control programs.

Frequently in the beginning it is better to load one of the instanced standard sets of parameters, than manually change a lot of parameters of the frequency converter. After loading factory settings it is necessary to change only those options which should be changed to adapt operation of the converter for specific conditions.

It is important to remember that after loading any set of factory parameters, it is necessary to define factory parameters of the connected motor and in case of using vector mode to carry out drive identification (see section 4.1 and 5.1).

Table 7.1 - Sets of factory parameters

Parameter №	1 Base	2 Remote	3 Local/Remote	4 PID	5 Motopotentiometer	6 Constant Frequency	7 Regulated torque	8 Pumps	9 Winding
1.20	U/f line	U/f line	U/f line	U/f line	U/f line	U/f line	Vector1	U/f line	Vector1
1.65	Reverse	Reverse	Reverse	Reverse	Reverse	Reverse	Reverse	Right	Reverse
2.1	Switch off	Switch off	DI3	DI3	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off
2.2	Key	Key	Key	OutPID	Motopot.	Key	100%	OutPID	100%
2.3	AI0	AI0	AI0	AI0	Key	AI0	AI0	AI0	AI0
2.4	Key	Key	Key	InDig	InDig	Key	Key	Key	Key
2.5	InDig	InDig	InDig	InDig	Key	InDig	InDig	InDig	InDig
2.6	Key	Key	Key	Key	InDig	Key	Key	Key	Key
2.7	InDig	InDig	InDig	InDig	Key	InDig	InDig	InDig	InDig
2.9	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ref.A0	100%	Ref.RC
2.10	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ref.A0	100%	Ref.A1
2.20	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	DI6	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off
2.21	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	DI5	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off
2.22	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
2.23	10.0 s	10.0 s	10.0 s	10.0 s	5.0 s	10.0 s	10.0 s	10.0 s	10.0 s
2.30	DI5	DI5	DI5	Switch off	Switch off	DI4	DI4	DI5	Switch off
2.31	DI6	DI6	DI6	Switch off	Switch off	DI5	DI5	DI6	Switch off
2.32	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	DI6	DI6	Switch off	Switch off
2.68	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2
2.70	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s	0 s	60 s	0 s
3.10	DI3	DI3	Switch off	Switch off	DI3	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off
3.70	DI4	DI4	DI4	DI4	DI4	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off	Switch off
4.10	par 0.11	par 0.11	par 0.11	par 0.31	par 0.11	par 0.11	par 0.11	par 0.11	par 0.11
4.11	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.30	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.34	par 0.5
4.12	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.31	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4
4.13	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.2	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.34	par 0.7
4.14	par 0.1	par 0.1	par 0.1	par 0.30	par 0.1	par 0.1	par 0.1	par 0.1	par 0.1
4.15	par 0.2	par 0.2	par 0.2	par 0.4	par 0.2	par 0.2	par 0.2	par 0.2	par 0.2
4.16	par 0.3	par 0.3	par 0.3	par 0.6	par 0.3	par 0.3	par 0.3	par 0.3	par 0.3
4.17	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.7	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4	par 0.4
4.18	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.8	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.5	par 0.5
4.19	par 0.6	par 0.6	par 0.6	par 0.10	par 0.6	par 0.6	par 0.6	par 0.6	par 0.6
4.20	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.20	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.7	par 0.7
5.01	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.u1	Ref.A1
5.10	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
5.27	Ref.A0	Ref.A0	Ref.A0	Ref.A0	Ref.A0	Ref.A0	Ref.A0	Ref.PID	Ref.A0

8. PID – regulator

Frequency converter has a PID- regulator (Proportional – Integral - Differential). The regulator can be used for stabilization of any parameters at fixed level (fig. 8.1).

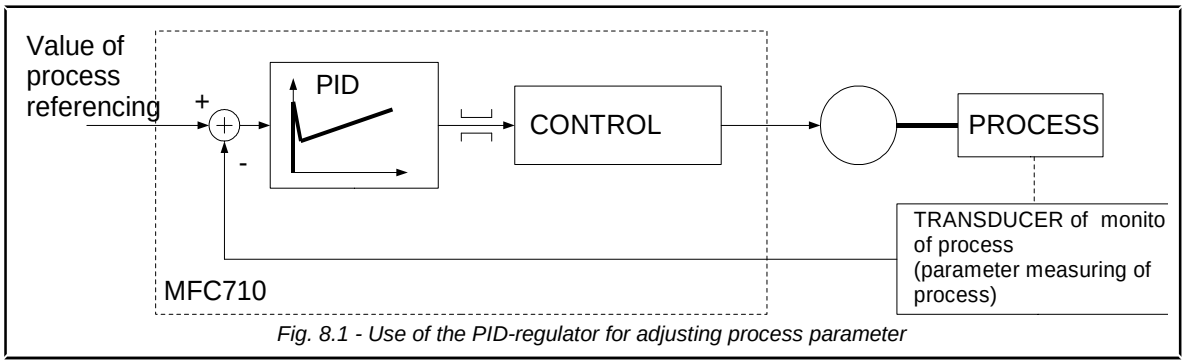


Fig. 8.1 - Use of the PID-regulator for adjusting process parameter

8.1 Turning on and a configuration of the PID-regulator

To enable PID – regulator as a source of referenced frequency it is necessary to set up par. 2.2 (for control A) or 2.3 (for control B) on value OutPID (fig. 8.2).

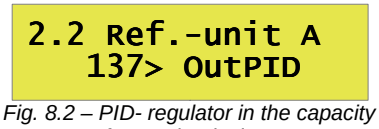


Fig. 8.2 – PID- regulator in the capacity of set-point device A

Table 8.1 - Control and information parameters of the PID-REGULATOR

Parameter	***Name***	***Description***
2.60	Ref.PID choice	Source of ref.-unit for PID-regulator. It serves for setting process referenced value. Possible values: **Keyboard**- referencing PID from control board **Ref.A0, Ref.A1, Ref.A2**– analog referencing-units from analog inputs **RS** –analog referencing-units from communication module RS232/485 (Modbus)
2.61	InPID choice	Signal source of feedback od PID-regulator. **Ref.A0, Ref.A1, Ref.A2** – feedback is connected to one of the analog inputs.
2.62	Error inversion	Error inversion (difference between tasked value and feedback signal) **NO / YES**
2.63	P amplification (Kp)	Amplification of proportional component of PID-regulator. The bigger amplification, the faster reaction to speed error
2.64	I Const (Ki)	So called time of PID-regulator doubling. **0.01 ... 320.00s (0.01 ... 320.00 s)**
2.65	D Const (Kd)	Amplification of differential component of PID-regulator.
2.66	Max OutPID	Max value which output signal of PID-regulator can achieve (restriction of saturation) **0.0 .... 3000.0 %**
2.67	Min OutPID	Min value which output signal of PID-regulator can achieve (restriction of saturation) **0.0 .... 3000.0 %**
2.68	PID reset	
2.69	PID type	**0 / 1** Choice of regulator's algorithm operation. Recommended setting is 0.
2.70	SLEEP time	Time after which SLEEP blockade will activate, when the regulator output maintain on minimal value determined by par. 2.67 **0 ... 32000 s** 0 = SLEEP function is not active
2.71	SLEEP threshold	The program of shut down of SLEEP blockade 0.0...100.0 % Blocking will be switched off, when: the output of the regulator will achieve value above than (par. 2.67 + par. 2.71) or error will be higher, than par. 2.71
0.30	RefPID	Value of current PID referencing-unit**. READ ONLY.**
0.31	InPID	Current value of PID-regulator input. **READ ONLY**
0.32	PID error	Value of current regulator error par 0.32 = par 0.30 – par 0.31 **READ ONLY**
0.33	OutPID	Current value of PID-regulator output. **READ ONLY**

8.2 Restriction of saturation and SLEEP function

When the positive or negative error of regulating is kept some time it can result in saturation of the PID-regulator. To prevent this phenomenon, it is necessary to limit output value of the regulator:

- the lowest output value - par. 2.67 (by default 0.0 %)
- the highest output value - par. 2.66 (by default 100.0 %)

Function SLEEP of the PID-regulator enables to shut down automatically the drive when output value of the PID-regulator which is simultaneously the reference of frequency is kept on minimum determined by par. 2.67, during a time determined by par. 2.70. The electric drive will be blocked in this case. Unblocking will occur automatically when one from below conditions will be fulfilled:

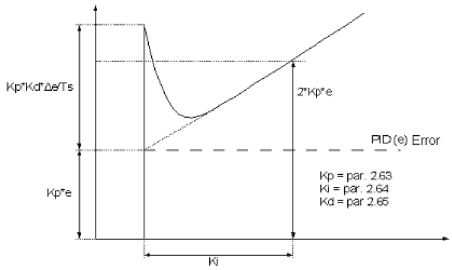


Fig. 8.3 - Reaction of a regulator to error jump at the input of the PID-REGULATOR at the broken off back coupling on speed

- the output of a regulator will achieve value higher than value par. 2.67 + par. 2.71
- the error will be higher than par. 2.71

Functioning of restriction and SLEEP blocking is shown on fig. 8.4

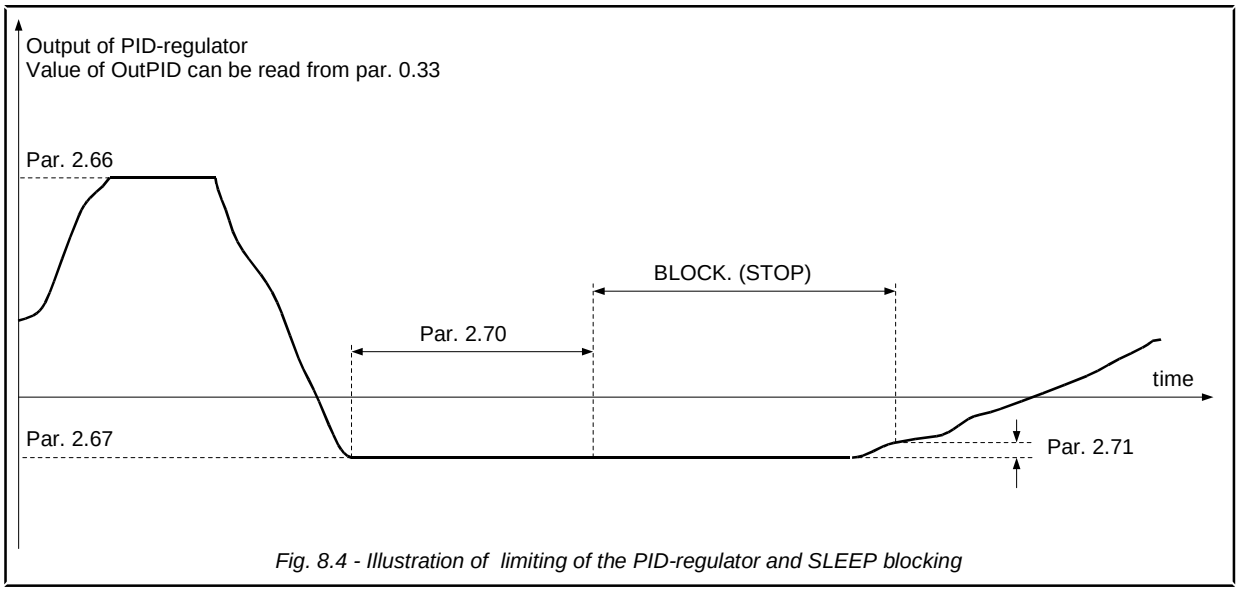


Fig. 8.4 - Illustration of limiting of the PID-regulator and SLEEP blocking

9. Reeler calculator

MFC710/AcR has built-in application of reeler calculator RC (see fig. 9.1).

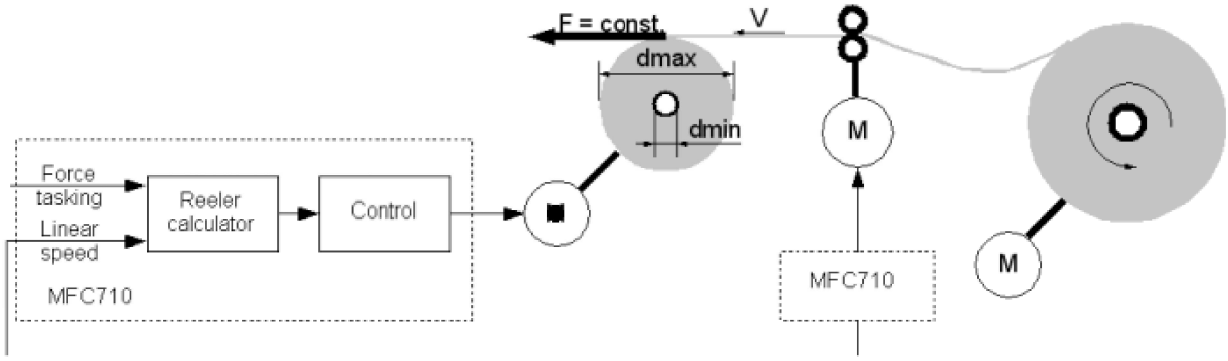


Fig. 9.1 Functioning of reeler calculator

Application adapts motor's torque to current roller diameter, so that rolling up could be performed with constant force. For determining current diameter of a roller there is necessary an information about linear speed of rolled medium. In presented example linear speed signal is obtained from frequency converter which cooperates simultaneously in production line.

9.1 Turning on and configuration of RC

To activate RC you should set par 2.9 (for A control) or par 2.10 (for B control) on „Ref.RC" (fig. 9.2).

CAUTION: RC application works only with vector control (par 1.20 „Vector 1" or „Vector 2").

CAUTION: Instead of configuring all parameters of Application separately it is better idea to load factory settings number 9 and then modify only some parameters. This set is especially intended for Reeler Calculator Application. Description of loading factory settings can be found in section 3.2.7.

Rys. 9.2 Activating RC for A control

Table 9.1 – Parameters of reeler calculator

Parameter	*Name*	*Description*
5.1	In.V	Source of linear speed signal of rolled medium. Possible values: **Ref.A0, Ref.A1, Ref.A2** – analog referencing-units from analog inputs
5.2	In.F	Source of force referencing-unit signal. It serves for determining of force used to roll medium. Possible values: **Ref.A0, Ref.A1, Ref.A2** – analog referencing-units from analog inputs
5.3	Vmax	Maximum linear speed of rolled medium. This speed corresponds to 100% of signal value of linear speed referencing-unit (par. 5.1) **0.00 ... 320.00m/s**
5.4	dmin	Minimum diameter of roller (see fig.. 9.1). Basing on this value application determines mininum moment **0.0 ... 32000mm**
5.5	dmax	Maximum diameter of roller (see fig. 9.1). Basing on this value application determines maximum moment **0.0 ... 32000mm**
5.6	Mo	Moment friction set in %

10. Pump Group Controller

The MFC710/AcR built-in control system of pump group (or ventilating fans) enables to control group of maximum 5 pumps (or ventilating fans). Standard frequency converter MFC710/AcR has 4 digital outputs and can serve 4 pumps. The fifth pump can be connected with the help of the optional expansion module. One of controlled pumps is the pump with an adjustable speed of twirl (it is connected to the frequency converter), and other pumps are connected automatically to work from a mains when needed. Working frequency (pressure) and also quantity of working pumps are adjusted in feedback using PID-regulator of the converter or directly from any referencing-unit.

One pump works with a rotational speed which is adjusted by frequency converter MFC710/AcR, it is "**the leading pump**". Other pumps are switched on/switched off depending on necessity and powered directly from supply network (these are **additional pumps**). The frequency converter decides which of pumps is the leading one and also automatically replaces the leading pump and turns on/shuts down additional pumps.

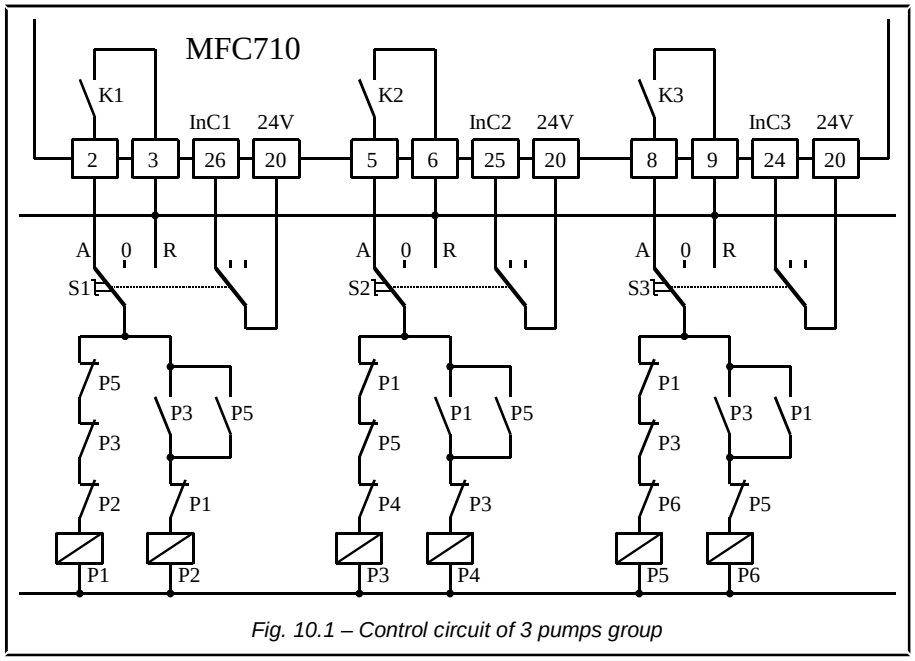


Fig. 10.1 – Control circuit of 3 pumps group

System with control of group of 3 pumps is shown on fig. 10.1. If the operating mode with pump control is chosen (the parameter 5.10 "Switch on pumps" is set on "YES") to each pump will be allocated one digital output of the frequency converter:

Pump 1 - an output (relay) K1
Pump 2 - an output (relay) K2
Pump 3 - an output (relay) K3
Pump 4 - digital output DO4 (an open collector)
Pump 5 – option

To provide safe work of pump group shown on fig. 10.1 it is necessary to mount the circuit of control of pump group as on fig. 10.2. Switches S1, S2 and S3 enable to change a configuration of pump as switched off (0) / switched on directly from a network (R) / controlled automatically by the frequency converter (A).

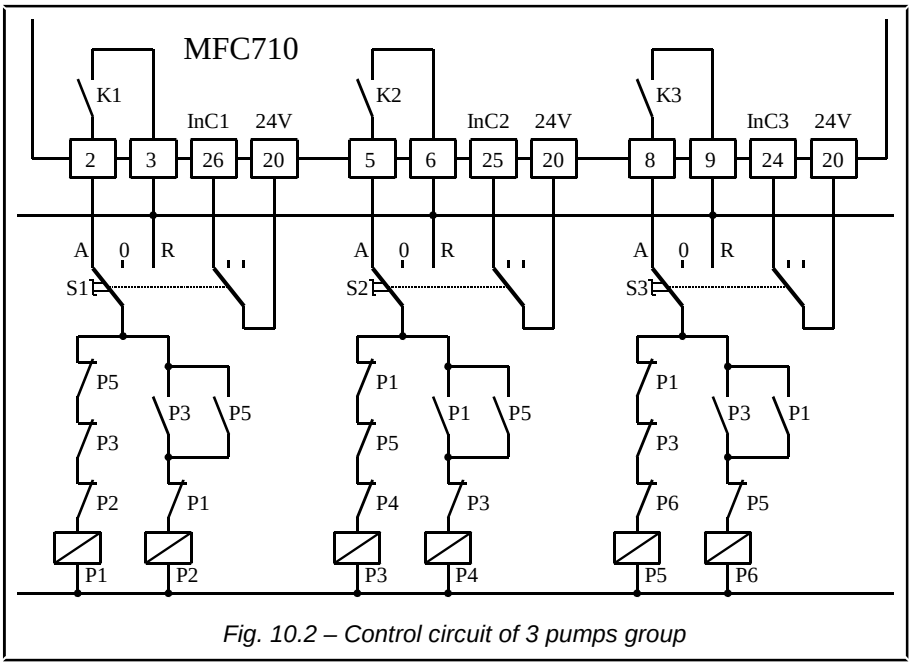


Fig. 10.2 – Control circuit of 3 pumps group

On fig. 10.2 there is an assumption that inputs that allow/block the pump operation with parameters 5.16, 5.17 and 5.18. are established on control from digital inputs DI1, DI2 and DI3 of the frequency converter (as it is in a set of factory parameters no. 2) and also, that digital outputs of converter K1, K2 i K3 are control signals of turning on pumps (par. 2.90 = „ 76> pump1 ”, par. 2.92 = „ 77> pump2 ”, par 2.94 = „ 78> pump3 ”).

10.1 Parameters of a pump group controller

The description of pumps group controller parameter can be found in Appendix C - see parameters from 5.10 to 5.28 .

ATTENTION: Instead of setting all parameters of the Control system separately, it is better to load a set of factory parameters number 8. This set is specially intended for a configuration of the Control system of pump group. The description of loading of factory parameters is in 3.2.7.

After loading this set of factory parameters it is possible to change some of them to adapt work of a control system of pumps for this concrete case.

10.2 Turning on pump group controller

Switching on pump group controller activates after setting up parameter 5.10 on value "YES". Besides the configuration of the parameters 5.11...5.28 is responsible for functioning of a pump group controller and also 2.90, 2.92 and 2.94 assign digital outputs function of switching the pumps on . The parameter 2.2 (or 2.3) is necessary to be set up on value „ 137> OutPID” or „ 161> PumpG.”. For operation with the PID-regulator it is necessary to determine parameters of a regulator - especially a signal source of pressure and the pressure referencing-unit - par. 2.60 and 2.61. In addition parameters restricting a range of regulator’s output - par. 2.66 and 2.67 should be set up on values 100% and 0 % respectively.

Simpler way of setting up parameters is loading of factory parameters, set number 8 which is especially prepared for a pump group controller group, with subsequent changing only some options.

10.3 An operating mode with the PID-regulator and a mode of direct control

The pump group controller can operate in two modes::

- standard - when pressure control is adjusted by means of the PID-regulator of the frequency converter (when par. 5.27 = „158> Ref. PID”),
- direct - when the referenced signal decides directly (without PID) about quantity of operating pumps.

In most cases operation in a standard mode, when par 5.27 "Reference-unit choice” is set up on „158> Ref. PID”, is recommended. Any other setting of this parameter will result that the control system will operate in a direct mode - in this case quantity of operating pumps and also speed of twirl of the leading (adjustable) pump will be set up directly by chosen with parameter 5.27 source in limits from 0 to 100 %. For 50 % half of pumps operates, for 0 % one pump operates on the lowest speed, for 100 % all pumps operate.

In a standard mode the quantity of operating pumps and speed of the leading pump is determined by the PID-regulator on the basis of current referenced value (desirable pressure) and also value of current process (current pressure). Signal of referencing-unit's pressure is set up with the help of parameter 2.60 "Ref.PID choice” and the signal of current pressure is set up by parameter 2.61"InPID choice”. It is possible to set up, for example, that the referenced signal from a control panel and a signal of actual pressure from an analog input of the frequency converter. In addition the PID-

regulator can control rotation speed of leading pump if the parameter 2.2 (frequency referencing-unit for control A) is set on value „137> Out.PID"..

In a mode of direct control the parameter 2.2 (frequency referencing-unit for control A) must be set on value „161> PumpG'. This option is outside of standard range of parameter's 2.2 options. In order to make such option of par. 2.2 available, it is necessary to set up par. 4.6 "Full pointers" on value "YES".

10.4 A configuration of pump amount and operating modes of separate pumps - blocking of pumps

Maximum quantity of pumps which are switched on simultaneously is set up by parameter 5.28. For example, if a group of 4 pumps which are active (can operate under control from pump group controller) but we want only 3 of them to work **SIMULTANEOUSLY.** For this purpose par. 5.28 should be set on "3".

Parameters 5.16 (for the Pump 1)... to 5.20 (for the Pump 5) define signals activating each pump. Value „ 0> Sw. off means that the pump will be always in inactive mode (the control system will not use it). Value from „ 1> DI1" up to „ 6> DI6" means that this pump will be activated/deactivated with the help of the corresponding digital input of the converter (if the pump is in an active mode and operates and will be deactivated, its immediate shutdown will occur). Value „ 7> Sw.on" means that the pump will be constantly active - there will be no opportunity to block its operation. **The pump in an inactive mode cannot be switched on in operation neither as leading nor as additional.**

Parameters 5.11 to 5.15 determines operating modes for each pump. There are two opportunities:

- MFC / MAINS
- MAINS ONLY

MFC / MAINS - the pump can be the pump with regulated by converter speed of a rotation (the main pump) and also can operate as an additional pump powered directly from the network,
MAINS ONLY - the pump can operate only as an additional pump powered directly from the network.

10.5 Monitoring work of pumps

It is possible to monitor state of pump group controller by means of par. 0.34. (fig. 10.3).

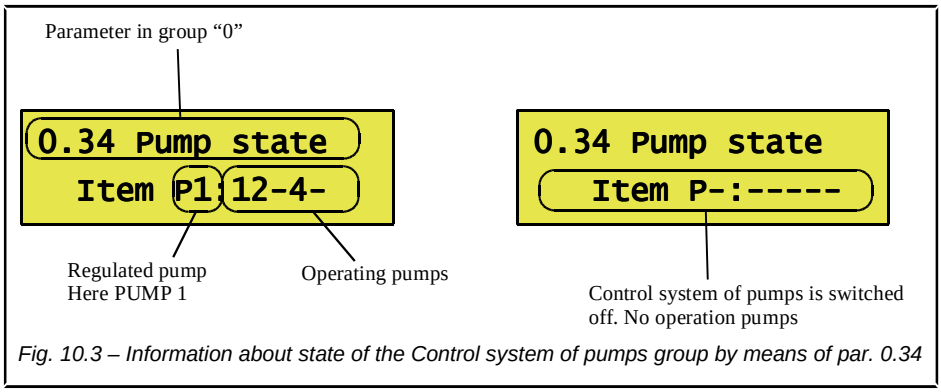


Fig. 10.3 – Information about state of the Control system of pumps group by means of par. 0.34

The information about state of the Control system of pumps group can be highlighted on the main display of the panel (fig. 10.4) during drive operation.

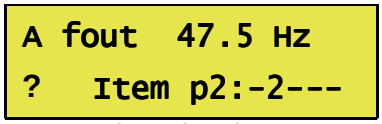


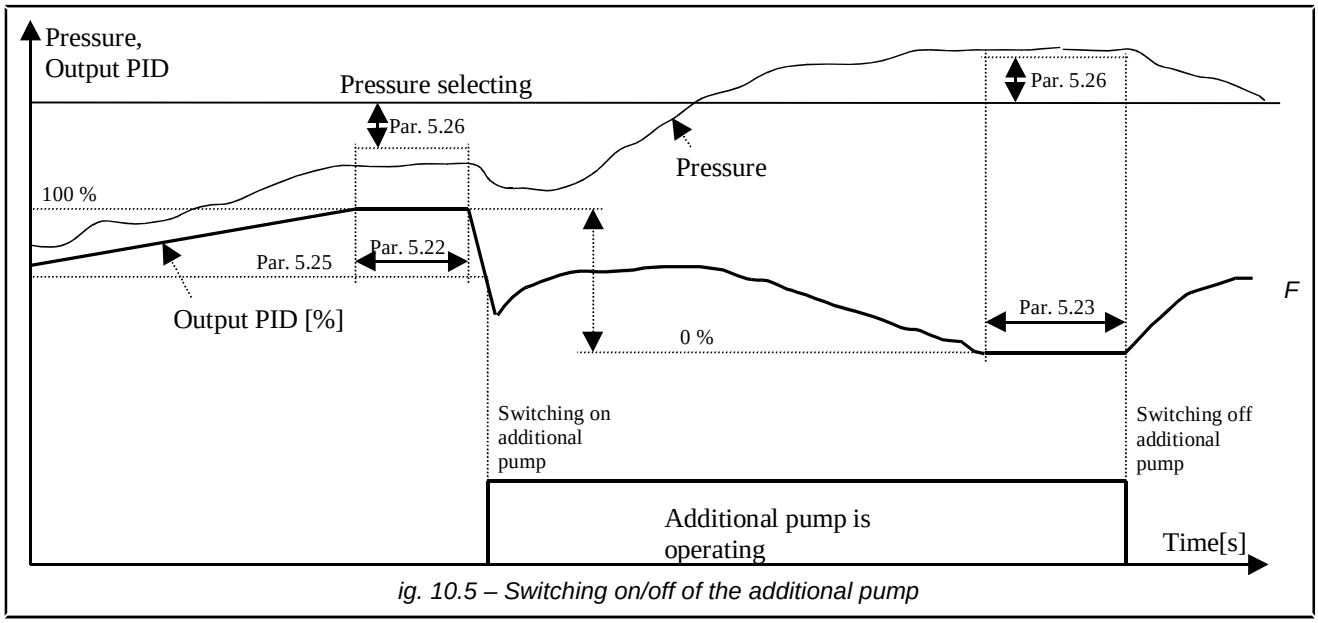
Fig. 10.4 - – Information about pumps state

10.6 Conditions of switching on/off additional pump

The additional pump is switched on under conditions:

- output signal of the PID-regulator attains value of 100 %
- the level of pressure signal is less than referenced pressure by value of parameter 5.26 (or more)
- two previous conditions are carried out through a time which is set up by parameter 5.22

After fulfilling the conditions mentioned above the leading pump reduces a rotational speed up to value determined by parameter 5.25. When the pump achieves this rotational speed, additional pump is switched on. As a result of switching the pressure in system increases. If pressure will stay in range <Selected Pressure +/-par. 5.26> the control system will continue operation without changes. If pressure again reduce - the next additional pump (if it is active - ready to switching on) will be switched on. Otherwise, when pressure will still increase the last additional pump will be switched off.



ig. 10.5 – Switching on/off of the additional pump

The additional pump will be switched off under conditions:
- the PID-regulator output has reduced up to 0 %
- the level of pressure signal is higher than referenced pressure by value of parameter 5.26 (or more)
- two previous conditions are carried out through a time determined by value of parameter 5.23

After fulfilling the conditions mentioned above the last additional pump is immediately shut down.

10.6.1 Priority of switching on/off additional pumps

First additional pump that will be switched on, is the pump with number next to the number of the leading pump - according to a sequence shown on fig. 10.6).
When the control system makes a decision to switch on the additional pump, the first pump of sequence, which isn't blocked and is not running, is switched on (see fig 10.6a). The first checked pump is the following pump from sequence after the main pump (e.g. when the main pump is P2 the first according to sequence is P3).

When the control system makes a decision to switch off the additional pump, the first pump of sequence (see fig 10.6b), which is currently working, is switched off . The first checked pump is the pump which is located in sequence on the previous position to the main pump (e.g. when the main pump is P2 the first in sequence is P1).

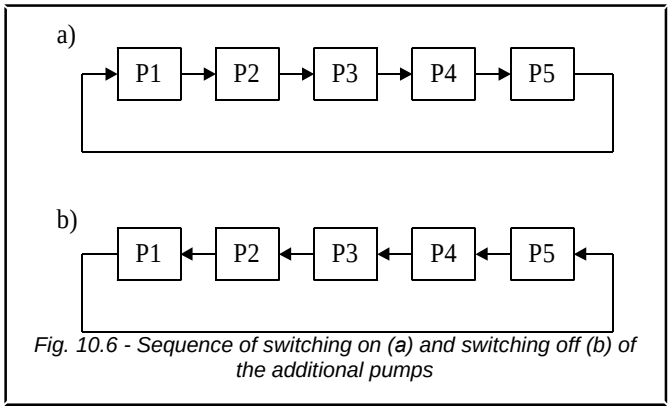


Fig. 10.6 - Sequence of switching on (a) and switching off (b) of the additional pumps

Example 1:
If the main pump is 2, switching on sequence of additional pumps is following:
P3 → P4 → P5 → P1
switching off sequence: P1 → P5 → P4 → P3
Condition: the maximum quantity of pumps is set up on 5, all pumps are not blocked.

Example 2:
If pumps P2 P4 are blocked and the main pump is P1 in this case switching on sequence is following:
P3 → P5
switching off sequence: P5 → P3

If working pump will be blocked, it will be immediately switched off. Thus, when after certain time if conditions of the switching on the additional pump are satisfied, first ready to operate pump from sequence (see fig. 10.6a) will be switched on.
If during operating time the main pump is blocked, all pumps (main and additional) are immediately switched off.
When the quantity of operating pumps (including main) is equal to value of parameter P limit (5.28), even if conditions of switching on are fulfilled and there is not blocked pump ready to run – not any more pump will be switched on.

10.7 Automatic replacement of pumps

After time of leading pump operation (determined in hours by parameter 5.2) expires Pump Control switches off the leading pump and replaces it by other accessible pump and starts counting operation time of new leading pump..

Replacement of the leading pump allows to distribute an operating time of each pump in system.

For automatic pump replacement the following conditions must be satisfied:
- the pump operating at present has worked the quantity of hours determined in parameter 5.21
- the tasked pressure is less or is equal to a threshold determined in parameter 5.24 (blocking of replacement at high loading of network)
- there is accessible at least one pump (except leading pump) which is not blocked and its configuration allows to operate as leading pump (MFC/MAINS),
- parameter P limit (5.28) is set up on value 2 or more

When mentioned above conditions are satisfied the system passes to consecutive replacement of the leading pump. With this purpose:
- in series of 2-seconds intervals all operating additional pumps are switched off according to sequence at the fig. 10.6b;
- in two next seconds the leading pump is switched off;
- through following two seconds the new pump is switched on. It is picked out of unblocked and ready to operate (with signal from the frequency converter) pumps. It is the next pump in sequence (see fig 10.6a) after last used leading pump;
- the system will begin a normal operation and in case of need it will switch on the additional pumps.

REMARK
If the system has been switched off from a supply network, after switching on power the same pump will be switched on as a leading pump, as before. The amount of operating hours before switching off power is remembered and taken into account at the subsequent switching on.

If the main pump is blocked, other pumps are immediately switched off. After that the system will switch on next (according to a sequence from fig. 9.6a) main pump provided that it is not blocked and can operate from the frequency converter.

By momentary blocking of main pump operation you can force replacement (accelerated) of this pump.

11. Advanced programming of MFC710/AcR

In order to use completely the frequency converter possibilities and to seize art of its programming it is necessary to familiarize with some concepts:

Characteristic point (abbreviation: PCH) - any from accessible 512 values which characterize current state of the converter's operation, for example, there are characteristic points which are responsible for a state of digital input and outputs, values of referencing-unit's signals and also points which are outputs of control unit PLC, etc. (see section 11.1)

Pointer - parameter which decides about what among disposable 512 characteristic points (PCH) will be taken as input value in certain place of process (see sections 11.1 and 11.2). Many of the standard parameters determining operation of MFC710/AcR are, in essence, pointers that makes possible, for example, to control the electric drive operation with the help of built - in control system PLC.

11.1 Characteristic Points (PCH)

Each of 512 Characteristic Points is a 16-bit number and can accept a numerical value from range 0 up to 65536 for unsigned numbers, or from -32768 up to 32767 for numbers with a sign. If this PCH is treated as digital value (logic 0 or 1) in this case value "logic 0" corresponds to value PCH = 0, and value "logic 1" corresponds each arbitrary value PCH ≠ 0. PCH are numbered from 0 to 511. Some of them are named in order to display their function on LCD or LED of control panel. Part of PCH remains not used and is intended for future use. In table 10.1 general classification of PCH is presented. The detailed description of every PCH can be found in Appendix A "Characteristic Points".

Table 10.1 - General classification of PCH

PCH number	***Value***	***PCH number***	***Value***
0...127	Digital variables of process (e.g. Digital inputs)	384...447	PCH, accessible for record by means of RS connection
128...255	Analog variables of process (e.g. Analog inputs)	448...511	PCH, connected with optional module of expansions
256...383	PCH, connected with units of internal control PLC		

11.2 PCH and the pointers – how does it work

Pointers and PCH are strictly connected: Value of the pointer (in range 0...511) decides which PCH will be picked - value of this PCH is output value (see fig. 11.1).

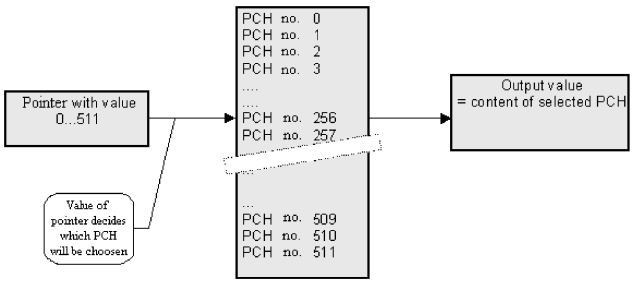


Fig. 11.1 –Principle of selecting PCH with help of the pointer

11.3 Modification of standard control

Part of parameters in the frequency converter MFC710/AcR are defined as pointers (fig. 11.2). Due to this it is possible to change a standard way of controlling the frequency converter by connecting others PCH by means of these parameters. This PCH can be, for example, outputs of control system PLC which implements any control algorithm. There is an example in fig. 11.2. The parameter 2.2 is the pointer which is set up in PCH no.133 that is the Ref.-unit of Panel (Keyboard). It means: Value of the Referencing-unit A will be taken from the control panel (a). After modification value of the Referencing-unit A can be taken, for example, from an output of unit number 2 of control systems PLC (b).

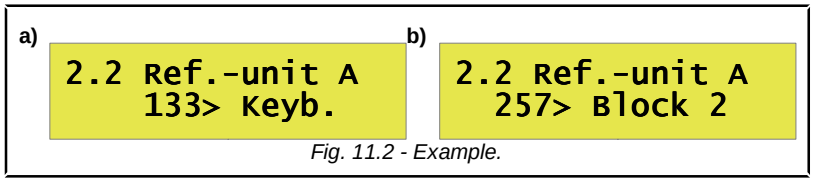


Fig. 11.2 - Example.

For security reasons parameters which are pointers and concern operation of the frequency converter have restricted range of selecting PCH. They are reduced to the several standard values. For example for referencing-unit A and B it is possible to choose standard PCH starting from no. 133 to 139 (respectively:referencing-unit of the panel, referencing-unit of analog inputs 0, 1, 2, an output of the PID-regulator, a motor-potentiometer and RS referencing-unit). It secures, that the unexperienced user will not change this parameter to unspecified value. If however the designed application of system demands different from standard setting of the pointer (e.g. in case when for control of the converter it is necessary to use built-in PLC system or a control system of pumps group), in this case parameter 4.6 (*"Full pointers"*) should be set up on value YES (fig. 11.3).

Operation sequence at change of standard control:

1. Unblock possibility of parameters changing (see a way in section 3.2.1),
2. Set Parameter 4.6 on value "YES",
3. Change appropriate parameter of the frequency converter (the),
4. If it is necessary block possibility of parameters changing.

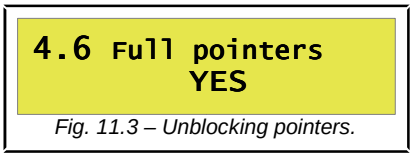


Fig. 11.3 – Unblocking pointers.

11.4 The control panel – defining displayed values

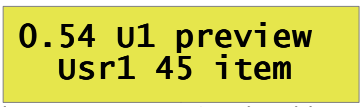
Among parameters from group 0 there are 4 “read only” parameters which can be projected on display in a way defined by a user. Each of these parameters can include value of any PCH. You can define also: measurement unit and quantity of decimal digits. Table 10.2 presents configuration parameters.

Table 11.2 - Configuration of own displayed values

Defined parameter in group 0	***Parameters determining configuration***	***Value***
0.54 (Usr1)	Par. 4.60	The pointer to PCH which contains value displayed as par 0.54
	Par. 4.61	The displayed unit of measurement of par. 0.54 (see table 10.3)
	Par. 4.62	Number of decimal places 0.54 (0...3)
0.55 (Usr2)	Par. 4.63	The pointer to PCH which contains value presented as par 0.55
	Par. 4.64	The highlighting value of measurement of par. 0.55 (see table 10.3)
	Par. 4.65	Quantity of decimal places of par. 0.55 (0...3)
0.56 (Usr3)	Par. 4.66	The pointer to PCH which contains value displayed as par 0.56
	Par. 4.67	The displayed unit of measurement of par. 0.56 (see table 10.3)
	Par. 4.68	Number of decimal places 0.56 (0...3)
0.57 (Usr4)	Par. 4.69	The pointer to PCH which contains value displayed as par 0.57
	Par. 4.70	The displayed unit of measurement of par. 0.57(see table 10.3)
	Par. 4.71	Number of decimal places 0.57 (0...3)

Because parameters 0.54, 0.55, 0.56 and 0.57 belong to group 0 of parameters, they can be presented on the display of the control panel in a base mode or in mode of fast review (see section 1.3) and due to this to receive effect as it is shown on fig. 11.4b.

a)



b)

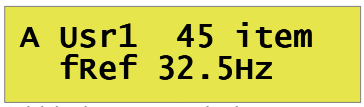


Fig. 11.4 - parameter 0.54 (Usr1) in group 0 (a) in the Base mode due to set up of parameter 4.10 on value “ par. 0.54" (b)

Table 11.3 - predefined measurement units

No.	***Unit***	***No.***	***Unit***	***No.***	***Unit***	***No.***	***Unit***	***No.***	***Unit***	***No.***	***Unit***
0		4	rpm	8	`C	12	mH	16	mOhm	20	hPa
1	V	5	%	9	kW	13	s	17	m/s	21	Bar
2	A	6	Ohm	10	Nm	14	h	18	pcs	22	m
3	Hz	7	kHz	11	kWh	15	ms	19	imp		

11.5 The control panel - definition of user referencing-units

Directly through Control panel with keys it is possible to change value of referencing-units: of frequency (rotation speeds), of the PID-regulator and also of one of four User Referencing-units (UR1, UR2, UR3 or UR4).
The User Referencing-unit can be used, for example, for quick control of process in connection with built-in control system PLC (for example, referencing of quantity of converted pieces of products, selecting time intervals, etc.)
There is an access to the User Referencing-unit only when these conditions are satisfied:

- ➔ current control (A or B) is not set up on frequency referencing (rotation speed) from the Panel (par. 2.2 for control A and par. 2.3 for control B),
- ➔ the Referencing-unit of the PID-regulator (par. 2.60) it is not set up on the referencing from the Panel,
- ➔ parameter 4.30 (Choice User Referencing-unit) is set up on value 1 (for UR1), 2 (for UR2), 3 (for UR3) or 4 (for UR4). Value defines choice of active referencing-unit. On fig. 11.5 change of the Referencing-unit for par 4.30 = 1 is shown.

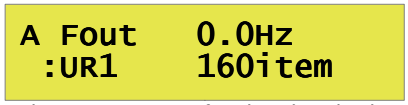


Fig. 1.15 – User Ref.-unit 1 (UR1) - the measurement unit is set up on "item".

Each of four User Referencing-units (UR1, UR2, UR3 and UR4) has parameters which define:

- an allowable range of referencing-unit,
- displayed measurement unit (as in Table 1.5),
- quantity of decimal places.

The detailed description of parameters about user referencing-unit can be found in the Appendix C - see parameters from 4.30 to 4.51. Parameters 4.32...4.35 enable changes of the referencing-unit even when there is no direct access to it from the Control panel. In order to connect value the User Referencing-unit with structure of control of the frequency converter, four PCH are provided which keep current values of SU1... SU4:

PCH.178 = UR1 PCH.179 = UR2 PCH.180 = UR3 PCH.181 = UR4

11.6 System of rotation counter

System of rotations counter serves for measuring the amount of rotations of connected to converter encoder. Parameter 4.28 (Scale) determines the quantity of units that correspond to one rotation of encoder. Thus it is possible to scale any quantity connected with performing the rotation. For example, it can be an amount of mm corresponding to one rotation, amount of rotations in appropriate scale..

Counter can be erased by any PCH. Parameter 4.29 (n.rot. reset) defines PCH, which erases the counter. Setting 1 erases and switches off the counter..

Counter counts „up" or „down" in range -32000 ... 32000. Current value of counter is placed in PCH.177.

System of rotations counter used in structure of PLC control can serve, for example, to set programmed quantity of rotations of drive's shaft.

12. PLC controller

In standard variant the frequency converter is equipped with built-in PLC controller which can serve for the control of converter's work or control of any process. PLC controller is switched on when the parameter 5.144 is set up on value YES.

The basic characteristics of control system PLC:

- 48 universal 3-input units from which each can implement one of 43 logical, arithmetical or time-counting functions
- the sequencer unit with a possibility to program a sequence which will consist of maximum 8 states - each with individually programmed time of operation and a possibility changing state by external signal
- two 8-input multiplexers which connect to an output one of eight input values depending on control signal
- 5-point formation unit of curve X→Y which can be used, for example, as the referencing-unit with the certain characteristic
- 24 programmed constants accessible also as PCH (can be used as factors in calculations)
- time of PLC program execution is less or equal to 10ms

Outputs of each PLC units are Characteristic Points, inputs are pointers and that's why it is possible to connect units among themselves and with parameters of the frequency converter, forming thus structure of a control system.

12.1 Universal functional blocks

There are 48 functional units which don't have precisely limited purpose. Therefore with their help it is possible to implement many control algorithms. Each of these units can perform one of 43 possible logical, arithmetical, time-counting sequencer, multiplexer, curve shaping functions (see appendix B). Each of these units has 3 inputs which have been marked A, B and C and are (depending on the selected function) pointers or constant parameters. Each unit has one output which is a Characteristic Point. OUT of unit 1 has number 256, OUT unit 2 has number 257. and so on, up to OUT of unit 48 which has number 303 (fig. 12.1 and appendix A).

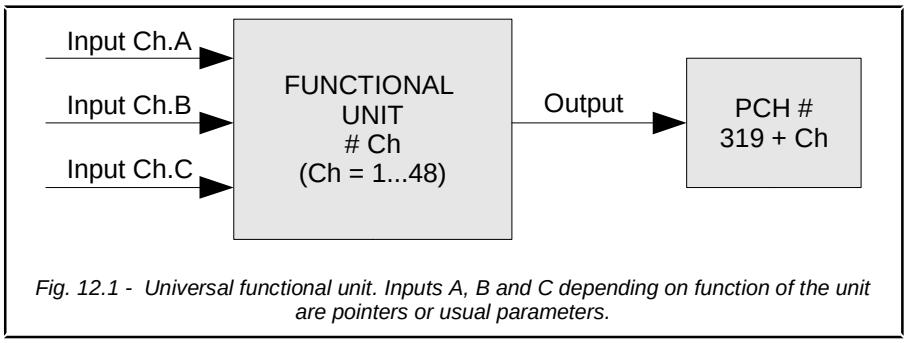


Fig. 12.1 - Universal functional unit. Inputs A, B and C depending on function of the unit are pointers or usual parameters.

Each of 48 Functional units has constantly assigned 4 parameters in 6 group of parameters, for example the Unit 1 has parameters:

Par. 6.1 - function of the unit 1 (see Appendix B)
Par. 6.2 - input A of the unit 1
Par. 6.3 - input B of the unit 1
Par. 6.4 - input C of the unit 1

Accordingly, parameters 6.4 up to 6.7 concern the Unit 2, parameters from 6.8 to 6.11 concern the Unit 3 and so on up to the Unit 48.

During PLC operation functions determined by Units are carried out in sequence from 1 up to 48 (always the unit with the lowest number is carried out before the unit with the highest number).

The full operation time of PLC sequence depends on amount of blocks used in program, determined by par. **5.145**. This time is equal to **T = par. 5.145 x 0.2ms**. By default, parameter is set to 50 what limits time of execution to 10ms.

CAUTION!!! Units with numbers higher than par. 5.145 are not executed!

12.2 Sequencer device

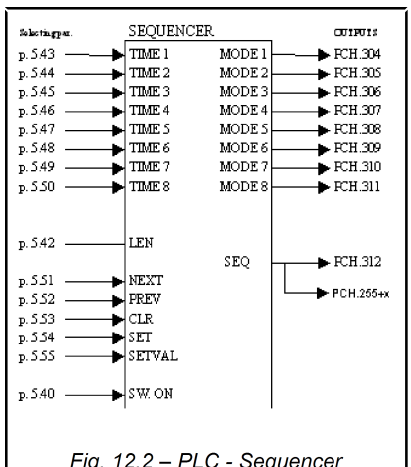


Fig. 12.2 – PLC - Sequencer

The sequencer (fig 11.2) allows programming up to 8 cyclically repeating operation modes of the converter with the determined times of duration of separate modes. Inputs marked out by arrows are pointers - they take the data from PCH determined by the specified parameter. Input LEN is an ordinary parameter.

In case of defining sequencer as functional unit corresponding inputs A, B and C aren't active. To output of sequencer (which is appropriate PCH of such unit) number of sequence is passed. Number of sequence can be also found in PCH 312.

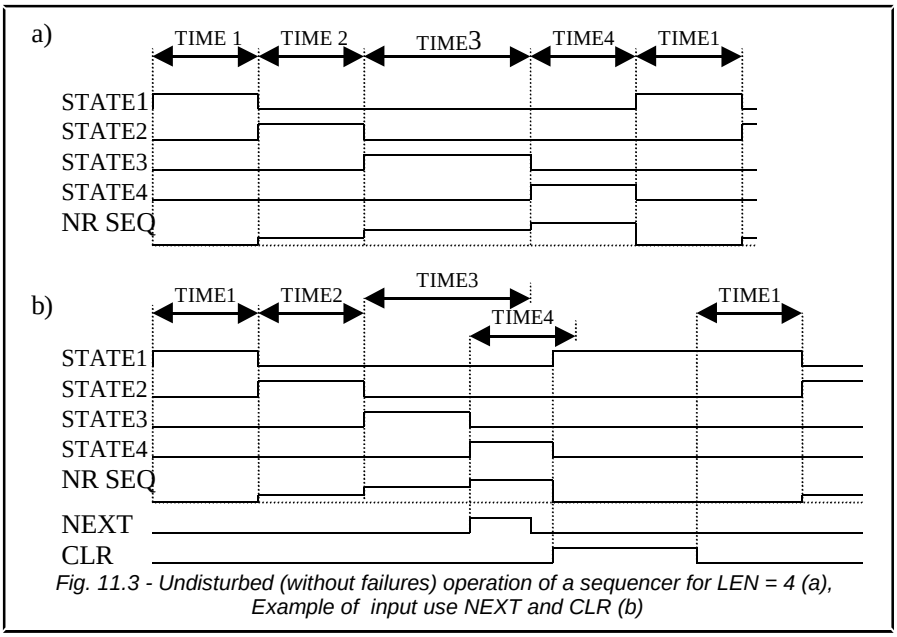


Fig. 11.3 - Undisturbed (without failures) operation of a sequencer for LEN = 4 (a), Example of input use NEXT and CLR (b)

Input/ output names	***Meaning***
SW. ON	The pointer to PCH switching on the unit of a sequencer. When SW. ON = 0 all outputs of the device are set on value 0. The sequencer is ready to the beginning of STATE 1 after unblocking this input
LEN	Quantity of sequences. Range from 2 up to 8 allows to organize quantity of sequences. After execution of last sequence first is automatically carried out ("looping").
TIME 1 ... TIME 8	Pointers for PCH which define duration of separate sequences. A range of a time 0.1sec ... 6553.5 sec (interval 0.1 sec). Constant Values (see section 3.5) can be, for example, this PCH.
NEXT	Force switching into following state (forward). The input operates at down-up transition of a signal.
PREV	Force switching into previous state (backward). The input operates at down-up transition of a signal..
CLR	Force transition into STATE 1 when CLR = H (differs from 0).
SET	Force transition into a STATE determined by input SETVAL when SET = H (the priority is lower, than CLR).
SETVAL	STATE to which the frequency converter passes after supply of signal SET (a range 0...7, there are only 3 youngest bits).
MODE 1 ...MODE 8	Outputs which correspond to current state of a sequencer. At the same time only one of outputs STAT1... STAT8 have value other than zero.
NR SEQ	An output - value 0...7. Number of a current state minus 1.

12.3 Multiplexers MUX1 and MUX2

These are two units which implement the selecting function “1 from 8”. Depending on the input state of SELECT (values 0...7, only 3 youngest bits are important) on the output of the multiplexer (PCH number 313 or 314) value from an appropriate input (from In0 up to In7) is transferred. It is possible to switch off the multiplexer (input Sw.on) then input value of DVAL input is transferred to the output. Parameter PRIOR can adopt a value from 1 (the most high priority) up to 48 (see the description of a sequencer operation - section 11.2).

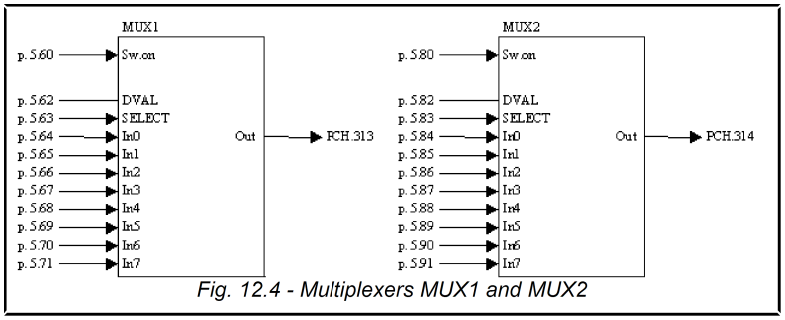


Fig. 12.4 - Multiplexers MUX1 and MUX2

As in sequencer most parameters (inputs) are pointers. They are presented in fig. 12.4.

12.4 Curve shaping unit

PLC controller contain Curve Shaping Unit (CSU) which can serve, for example, for formation of the characteristic of the speed referencing - changing the characteristic from linear to determined broken curve. CSU is the functional converter of any input value X into output value Y, which depends on the form of a curve which is defined with help of 5 points (X, Y) (see fig. 12.5). These points are determined as parameters of CSU. Input value X is chosen by parameter 5.101. Output value Y is in PCH.315.

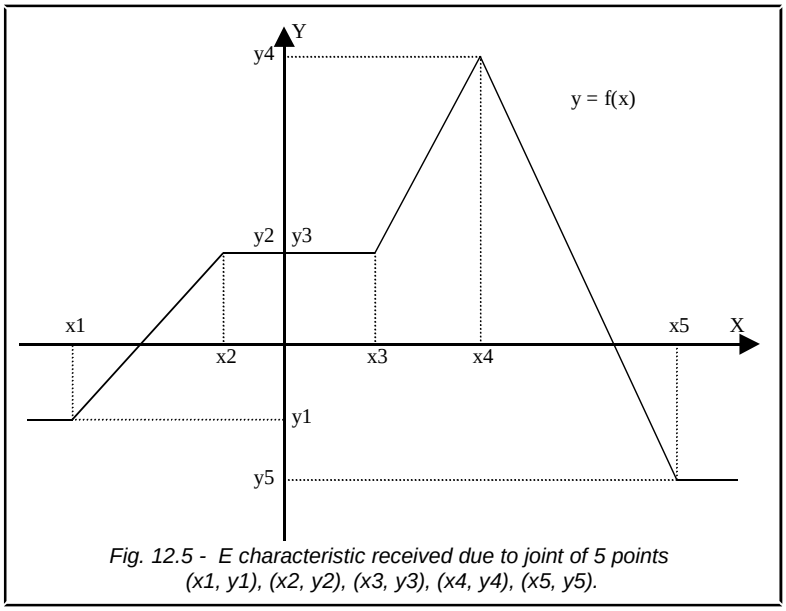


Fig. 12.5 - E characteristic received due to joint of 5 points (x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3), (x4, y4), (x5, y5).

Parameter	***Description***	***Parameter***	***Description***
5.101	The pointer for an input (a source of value of the X-input)	5.107	Y3 - parameter y points 3. range-32000...32000
5.102	X1 - parameter x points 1. range-32000...32000	5.108	X4 - parameter x points 4. range-32000...32000
5.103	Y1 - parameter y points 1. range-32000...32000	5.109	Y4 - parameter y points 4. range-32000...32000
5.104	X2 - parameter x points 2. range-32000...32000	5.110	X5 - parameter x points 5. range-32000...32000
5.105	Y2 - parameter y points 2. range-32000...32000	5.111	Y5 - parameter y points 5. range-32000...32000
5.106	X3 - parameter x points 3. range-32000...32000		

CAUTION: conditions X1 ≤ X2 ≤ X3 ≤ X4 ≤ X5 should be satisfied.

12.5 Constants

In cases, when we want to determine a constant value as an input of any PLC block, we can use one of 24 constant values accessible as PCH with number from 320 to 343. These values can be set in range from -32000 to 32000 by means of parameters 5.120 do 5.143..

Example when there is a necessity to use a constant.

*It is necessary to execute operation Y = 5 * X where X is an input value and Y is output value. Using universal units PLC, we can execute operation (A * B / C) This is function number 2 (see. Appendix B). We assume A = X, B = 5 and also C = 1, in result we have function Y (an output of the universal unit) = X * 5 / 1*

How shall we do it?
With parameter 5.120 we set value of Constant 1 to 5,

- parameter 5.120 sets up value of the Constant number 1 on 5.
- parameter 5.121 sets up value of the Constant number 2 on 1.
- parameter 6.1 (function of the unit 1) is set up on value 2 (function 2, that is A * B / C)
- parameter 6.2 (input A of the unit 1) is set up on a signal source X, for example, the analog input 0 = PCH.134)
- parameter 6.3 (input B of the unit 1) is set up on the Constant number 1 = PCH.320
- parameter 6.4 (input C of the unit 1) is set up on the Constant number 2 = PCH.321

In this connection inputs B and C of functions 2 are pointers, instead of parameters, so they cannot be assigned a constant values. It is necessary to choose the Constant number 1 (PCH.320) from among characteristic points for input B and the Constant number 2 (PCH.321) for input C.
The parameter 5.144 “Switching on PLC” is set up on YES.
Since this moment PCH.256 (the output of the unit number 1) is the value corresponding to result of operation X * 5, that in our case corresponds to value of an analog input 0 increased 5 times, which means it changes in limits from 0 to 5000 (0.0...500.0 %) (fig. 12.6).

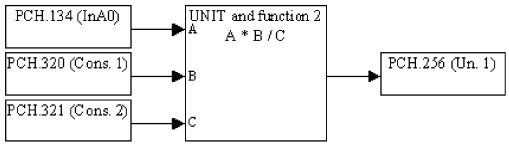


*Fig. 12.6 - Unit diagram implementing an example. Value PCH.256 = PCH.134 * 5.*

12.6 Example of PLC use

An example presented in this section describes how to control such quantities as output speed and time of drive acceleration by means of built-in PLC.

TASK: To modify the process of drive start-up in such way, that the speed characteristics of a drive would look just like it is shown on fig. 12.7.

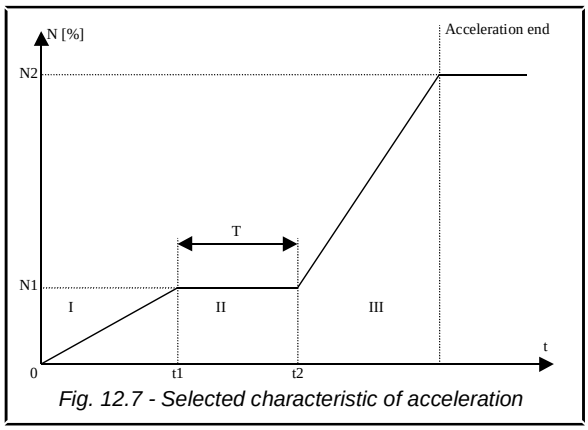


Fig. 12.7 - Selected characteristic of acceleration

On fig. 12.7 it is possible to distinct three zones: the First zone - slow acceleration - (Dynamics 1), II zone - the established speed, and also III zone – fast acceleration (Dynamics 2).

Frequency converter MFC710/AcR allows to set up 2 different rates of acceleration and braking: Dynamics 1 and Dynamics 2. These rates are determined by parameters 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33. Parameter 1.36 decides which dynamic is currently active. The parameter 1.36 is a pointer and consequently it can be set up so that one of PLC units decides about dynamics.

On fig. 11.7 it is shown, that after the electric drive acceleration (with dynamics1) to speed N1 it is necessary to make time limit T and then to accelerate the electric drive (with dynamics 2) to speed N2. It is necessary to modify parameter 2.2 (Referencing-unit A) so that one of PLC units define an relative level of speed up to which the electric drive should be accelerated (this level corresponds to the nominal frequency of the drive).

On fig. 12.8 the structure which implements a given task it presented. The unit 1 is the comparator which reacts to the value of first speed. In the observed case acceleration with dynamics 1 is implemented to speed of 20.0 % (ST1) of nominal speed. The signal which informs about achievement of the first value of speed enables Unit 3. The Unit 3 is the counter which counts downwards from value 5 (ST3) every 1 second (constant speed for 5s). The output signal of the Unit 3 enables the Unit 4 and switches type of dynamics (Dynamics 1 or Dynamics 2). The unit 4 is a switch which, depending on a signal on input, passes to the referencing-unit A the first or second value of speed (ST1/ST2). Value of balance time (ST3), first (ST1) and second (ST2) speed can be modified by connecting in proper place, for example, an analog input or one of user referencing-units. Condition: ST2> ST1 must be fulfilled.

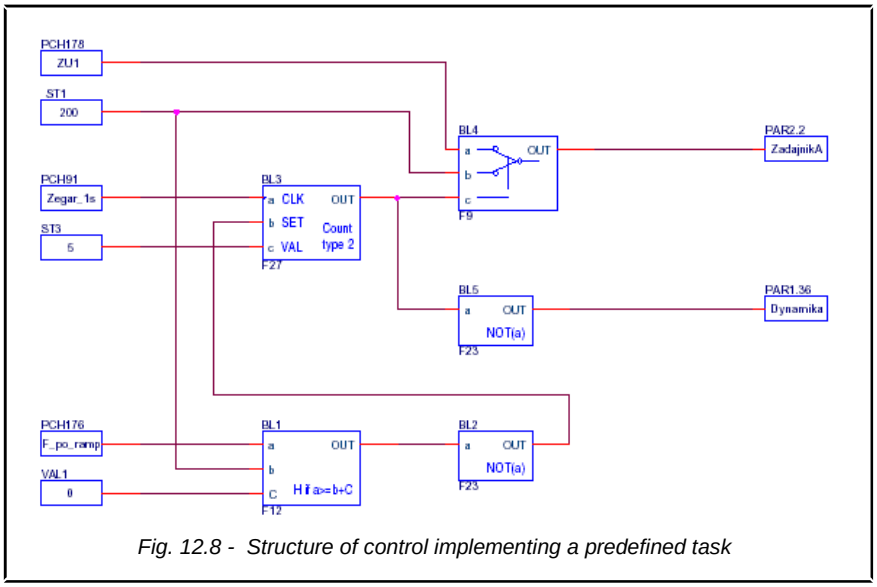


Fig. 12.8 - Structure of control implementing a predefined task

To realize such structure it is necessary to:

1. define the Unit 1 (par. 6.1 = 12, par. 6.2 = PCH.176, par. 6.3 = PCH.320, par. 6.4 = 0),
2. define the Unit 2 (par. 6.5 = 23, par. 6.6 = PCH.256),
3. define the Unit 3 (par. 6.9 = 27, par. 6.10 = PCH.91, par. 6.11 = PCH.257, par. 6.12 = PCH.322),
4. define the Unit 4 (par. 6.13 = 9, par. 6.14 = PCH.321, par. 6.15 = PCH.320, par. 6.16 = PCH.256),
5. define the Unit 5 (par. 6.17 = 23, par. 6.18 = PCH.258),
6. set up parameter 2.2 (Referencing-unit, A) on PCH.259 as it described in section 3.2.1, 3.2.8,
7. set up parameter 1.36 (Choice of dynamics) on PCH.260,
8. switch on PLC setting up parameter 5.144 on YES.

In above mentioned example the parameter 5.120 will define a threshold of speed N1 [resolution 0.1 %, that is 1000 = 100.0 %], the parameter 5.121 will define a threshold of speed N2 [resolution 0.1 %, that is 1000 = 100.0 %], a parameter 5.122 time T with resolution of one second.

13. Control of the frequency converter by means of connection RS

Frequency converter MFC710/AcR is equipped with RS232 communication link and/or RS485 (depending on variant). It enables to control work of device with help of a computer or an external controller. The basic characteristics and possibilities of the RS link of the frequency converter:

- operation with speed 1200, 2400, 9600 or 19200 bits per second,
- a format of a character: 8 data bits, lack of parity control, 2 stop bits,
- transfer protocol: MODBUS mode RTU,
- check of transfer validity with use of CRC sum,
- unit number (converter) set up with help of parameter (typically 12),
- support of MODBUS commands: command 3 - “read the register” - allows to read individual registers from the converter or block of up to 127 registers. command 6 - “register write” - write to individual register in the converter,
- possibility of reading of an operating mode, control start/stop, reading and writing of referencing-units,
- possibility of reading and writing of all parameters of the converter just as by means of a control panel,
- possibility of reading all 512 PCH and writing 64 of them, which are intended for writing through RS connection.

All operations are based on two basic commands of MODBUS RTU protocol - 3 and 6 which are described in publications concerning MODBUS.

13.1 Parameters which concern communication through RS

Table 13.1 - Parameters which refer to communication

Parameter	Description
2.2	Referencing-unit A - it is possible to set up a source "RS"
2.3	Referencing-unit B - it is possible to set up a source "RS"
2.4	Start A - it is possible to set up a source "RS"
2.5	Start B - it is possible to set up a source "RS"
4.7	RS permission – it is possible to enable permanent permission to control from RS, disable permanent permission or, for example, set enabling/disabling RS permission from a digital input. The permission concerns referencing frequency through RS, RS PID referencing-unit, and a START / STOP/BLOCKING signal from RS (see table 13.2 - registers 2000, 2001 and 2002).
4.8	RS speed - possible options is 1200, 2400, 9600 or 19200 bits per second.
4.9	Number of device (converter) in MODBUS protocol (possibility of connecting several converters through one communication channel RS 485).

CAUTION: If control RS blocked (par. 4.7), and parameters 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 or 2.5 define control as "RS" in this case the frequency converter remains in STOP mode or the referencing-unit of frequency will assume value 0.

13.2 Map of registers accessible through RS link

All registers are 16-bit numbers. Addresses which are omitted in the table are not supported.

Table 13.2 - Registers

The address of the registers (decimal)	***Description (meaning)***	***Mode***
PCH REGISTERS		
1000 ... 1383	PCH from number 0 up to number 383 (see. Appendix A)	Read only
1384 ... 1447	PCH from number 384 up to number 447 - intended for writing through RS (see. Appendix A)	Read / write
1448 ... 1511	PCH from number 448 up to number 511 (see. Appendix A)	Read only
REGISTERS OF OPERATING MODES		

2000	The register RS CONTROL. The data is valuable only when the parameter 4.7 (RS permission) allows control of the device with RS. Bits meaning: bits 0 - not used bits 1 - the sequence 0 → 1 → 0 erases the message on failure bits 2,3 - not used bits 4 - 1 = force referencing PID from RS (the register 2002) bits 5 - 1 = force referencing frequency from RS (the register 2001) bits 6 - 1 = force START/STOP Control from RS bits 7,8,9,10,11 - not used bits 12 - 1 = BLOCKING of OPERATION shut down according to Parameter bits 13 - 1 = BLOCKING of OPERATION shut down RAMP bits 14 - 1 = BLOCKING of OPERATION shut down RUN OUT bits 15 - 1 = START 0 = STOP Bits 4,5,6 allow to force control of the drive through communication channel RS even if referencing-units or source of START / STOP signal is set up on value which differs from RS. If, for example, the referencing-units A is set up on value "RS" , to set frequency with RS, there is no necessity to set up bit 5. Forcing of control with RS by means of bits 4,5,6 results in switching off a source of the control established with parameters. Bits 12,13,14 block operation of the drive irrespective of the established type of control (also when, for example, there is control through RS and bits 15 = 1).	Read / write The last value written down in this register cab be read.
2001	The RS frequency referencing-unit operates only if the parameter 4,7 (RS permission) allows operation with RS. Resolution 0,1Hz (see. CAUTION), a range - 5000....5000. e.g. 250 = 25.0 Hz clockwise rotation e.g.-122 = 12.2 Hz anti-clockwise rotation CAUTION. For a mode of vector control (the Vector 1 and Vector2) value is in rotations per one minute (rpm) instead of in Hz.	Read / write
2002	The referencing-unit of the PID-regulator operates only if the parameter 4.7 (RS permission) allows operation with RS. Resolution 0,1 %, a range 0....1000. e.g. 445 = 44,5 %	Read / write
2003	Forcing state of digital inputs. The register intended for testing. If bits 15 of this register is set up, bits 0....5 determine a state of a digital input 1....6 of electric drives (state on a real digital input is ignored)	Read / write
2004	STATE OF CONTROL The register which informs from where current START/STOP signal and current frequency referencing-unit is coming. bits 0 - 1 = control A active bits 1 - 1 = control B active bits 2 - 1 = the referencing-unit from an analog input 0 bits 3 - 1 = the referencing-unit from an analog input 1 bits 4 - 1 = the referencing-unit from an analog input 2 bits 5 - 1 = the referencing-unit from a motor-potentiometer bits 6 - 1 = the referencing-unit from an output of the PID-regulator bits 7 - 1 = the referencing-unit from a control panel bits 8 - 1 = the referencing-unit with another PCH (advanced) bits 9 - 1 = START / STOP from digital inputs (remote) bits 10 - 1 = START / STOP from a control panel (local) bits 11 - 1 = START / STOP with another PCH (advanced) bits 12 - 1 = START / STOP set through RS connection bits 13 - 1 = the referencing-unit of frequency from communication channel RS bits 14 - 1 = active frequency is CONSTANT (f c) its 15 - 1 = the emergency referencing-unit is switched on (can be connected to other bits determining a source of the referencing-unit)	Read only
2005	PID- regulator state This register informs from where current referencing-unit and input signal of PID-regulator is coming and also whether SLEEP is switched on. bits 0 - 1 = PID referencing-unit from an analog input 0 bits 1 - 1 = PID referencing-unit from an analog input 1 bits 2 - 1 = PID referencing-unit from an analog input 2 bits 3 - 1 = PID referencing-unit from a control panel bits 4 - 1 = PID referencing-unit from communication channel RS bits 5 - 1 = PID referencing-unit comes from PCH (advanced) bits 6 - 1 = PID input from an analog input 0 bits 7 - 1 = PID input from an analog input 1 bits 8 - 1 = PID input from an analog input 2 bits 9 - 1 = PID input comes from PCH (advanced) bits 10 - 1 = SLEEP blockade of PID-regulator is active bits 11,12,13,14,15 - not used (= 0)	Read only

2006	OPERATION STATE Value of this register serves for identification of the device's state: bits 0 - 1 = the drive operates bits 1 - 1 = one of referencing-units of a control panel (frequency, the PID-regulator or the user's referencing-unit) is switched on bits 2 - 1 = device is blocked bits 3 - 1 = ready to restart (failure message was erased, but reason has not disappeared) bits 4,5,6 - number of automatic restart/number of a stage of identification bits 7 - CRC error in EEPROM bits 8,9,10,11,12 - a failure code or warning (0 - absence of failure) bits 13 - value of a failure code: 0 = failure, 1 – warning) bits 14 - a direction of operation (0 = to the right, 1 = to the left). bits 15 - 1 = identification (it is started by par. 1.10)	Read only
THE REGISTERS CONNECTED TO PARAMETERS		
40xxx	Parameters from group 0. They are analogous with parameters on the control panel, e.g. the register 40003 corresponds to parameter 0.3	Read only
41xxx	Parameters from group 1. They are similar with parameters on the control panel, e.g. the register 41020 corresponds to parameter 1.20. CAUTION: Changes of parameters are subjected to the same rules, as in case of operating from a control panel. There can be necessary to disable blocking of parameters change (parameter 4.1 = the register 44001) or entering of the corresponding code of access (parameter 4.2 = the register 44002). Some parameters of the device can be changed only in a case when it does not operate. Details: section 3.2 and following.	Read / write
42xxx	Parameters from group 2. They are similar with parameters on the control panel, e.g. the register 42001 corresponds to parameter 2.1. CAUTION: the same as item 41xxx.	Read / write
43xxx	Parameters from group 3. CAUTION: the same as item 41xxx	Read / write
44xxx	Parameters from group 4. CAUTION: the same as item 41xxx	Read / write
45xxx	Parameters from group 5. CAUTION: the same as item 41xxx	Read / write
46xxx	Parameters from group 6. CAUTION: the same as item 41xxx	Read / write

13.3 Handling of connection errors

If connection errors appear or if the command with Improper parameter is sent, response of the device is described by MODBUS standard. Possible return error codes are:

1 = unknown command - when the command other than 3 or 6 is sent,
2 = wrong address - the address of the register is not supported by the electric drive (there is no such register),
3 = wrong value - command 6 tried to send value which is out of range of specified register

In case of wrong transfer (e.g. CRC error) device does not send answers to commands.

14. Information from the manufacturer

Help from PWC "TWERD"

The Manufacturer provides the full help during guarantee and postguarantee service, updates of software and equipment.

Periodic service

In case of installation and use of the converter according to its specification, there is no necessity of its frequent periodic service. It is necessary to pay attention to cleanliness of a radiator and the fan.

Radiator	A plenty of a dirt which covers a radiator at operation worsens removing heat from device and can trigger protection against an overheat of the converter. Cleaning of a radiator can be made by means of pure and dry air under pressure using in addition a vacuum cleaner for gathering a dirt.
Fan	In case of strengthening noise at fan operation and reduction of its productivity, it is necessary to replace the fan. To replace the fan it is necessary to disconnect a cable feeding the fan, and to unscrew the fan. New fan should be ordered in TWERD.

15. CE certificates

Frequency converters of MFC710/AcR fulfill the fundamental requirements of following instructions of the new approach:

- the Instruction low-voltage LVD 73/23/EEC,
- the Instruction EMC 89/336/EEC..

Mentioned above instructions are fulfilled only after installation of the frequency converter and configuration of the electric drive according to instructions of installation principles and the principles of safety resulted below. User is obliged to fulfill this requirements.
The declaration of conformity is in the end of the instruction.

Safety	
PN-EN 50178:2003	Electronic products which are used in installations of the high power.
PN-EN 60204-1:2001	Safety of machines. The electric equipment of machines. Part 1: General requirements.

Electromagnetic compatibility			
PN-EN 61800-3:1999/A11:2002	Electric power drives with regulated speed. Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) in consideration of special methods of research		
Conducted emission	PN-EN 61800-3/A11 first environment		PN-EN 61800-3/A11 second environment
	Distribution is unlimited - with use of installation principles (section 2.1.2) and the equipment (section 2.1.2 without item e)).	**Distribution is limited** - with use of installation principles (section 2.1.2) and the equipment (section 2.1.2 without item d) and e)).	**Distribution is unlimited** - with use of installation principles (section 2.1.2) and the equipment (section 2.1.2 without item d) e)).
Radiation emission	PN-EN 61800-3/A11 first environment		PN-EN 61800-3/A11 second environment
	Distribution is limited - with use of installation principles (section 2.1.2) and the equipment (section 2.1.2 without item e)).		**Distribution is unlimited** - with use of installation principles (section 2.1.2) and the equipment (section 2.1.2 without item d) e)).
Resistance	PN-EN 61800-3/A11 first and second environment		

The first environment: includes the equipment plugged in a low-voltage supply network which powers apartment buildings.
The second environment: includes the equipment plugged in a supply network which doesn't power living quarters.
Limited distribution: type of distribution at which the manufacturer limits delivery of the equipment to suppliers, clients or users who separately or together have the competence in the field of including electromagnetic compatibility at use of frequency converters MFC710/AcR.
Distribution unlimited: type of distribution at which delivery does not depend on the technical competence of the client or the user in the field of requirements which concern to electromagnetic compatibility at use of converters MFC710/AcR.

The frequency converter set up in the first environment without external supply network filter RFI does not exceed value of emission which is admissible for the limited distribution. However there are exceeded limits of value of admissible emission for unlimited distribution. That's why:

The product belongs to a class with the limited distribution which is certain in norm IEC 61800-3.

In the housing environment this product can cause radio-interferences and in this case user has to accept additional preventing measures.

By analogy in the second environment in which for realization of requirements of emission according to unlimited distribution is not obligatory to use filter RFI, but it is necessary to consider an possibility of radio-interference occurrence.

In IT networks usage of asymmetric filters of high frequency (condensers Y and CY) to reduce emission of interference, ruins the concept of the distributive network isolated from the ground. Additional grounded impedances can become threat of safety in such systems.

For technical reasons in some applicatons (current higher than 400A) fulfilling requirements of EMC is not possible. In such cases user and manufacturer should decide on ways of satisfying EMC requierments in this particular application.

Appendix A – Table of Characteristic Points

Caution: In these PCH which are interpreted as logical values (0/1 or NO/YES), there is abbreviation «H» used to refer to value different form zero (logical 1). For definition of value "logical 0" abbrevation «L» is used.

PCH	*PCH name*	*Function / value / note*
0	Switch Off	Value always = L (logical 0)
1	DI1	State of digital input 1; L = 0V, H = 24V
2	DI2	State of digital input 2; L = 0V, H = 24V
3	DI3	State of digital input 3; L = 0V, H = 24V
4	DI4	State of digital input 4; L = 0V, H = 24V
5	DI5	State of digital input 5; L = 0V, H = 24V
6	DI6	State of digital input 6; L = 0V, H = 24V
7	Switch on	Value always = H (logical 1)
8	F1	Key F1 (for future use) Value = always 0
9	F2	Key F2 (for future use) Value = always 0
10	F3	Key F3 (for future use) Value = always 0
11...19		Reserve. Value = always 0
20	Failure AI0	H = absence of "living zero" at the Analog Input 0 (mode 2...10V, 4...20mA).
21	Failure AI1	H = absence of "living zero" at the Analog Input 1 (mode 2...10V, 4...20мА)
22	Failure AI2	H = absence of "living zero" at the Analog Input 2 (mode 2...10V, 4...20мА)
23...29		Reserve. Value = always 0
30	Remote start	H = Remote Control (digital inputs) permits START This PCH operates also when remote control is not chosen, but the converter ignores it when the control differs from remote.
31	Local start	H = Local Control (Panel) permits START This PCH operates also when local control is not chosen,
32	RS start	H = Control through the connection RS allows START. This PCH operates also when RS control is not chosen.
33	Remote reverse	Direction of operation with Remote Control. L = determined with sign of referencing-unit, H = opposite (depends on state of digital inputs and mode of Remote Start - par. 2.8). This PCH operates even if the chosen control is different from remote.
34	Local reverse	Direction of operation with Local Control. 0 = determined with sign of referencing-unit, H = opposite (depends on pressing the key "Left" or "Right" on the control panel). This PCH operates even if the chosen control is different from local.
35	Ref.-unit sign	Ref.-unit sign . (L = positive ref.-unit, H = negative ref.-unit)
36	Below f_stop	H = the converter is blocked because frequency referencing-unit is lower then STOP frequency. It is determined with par. 2.13. This function will be switched on only in case of par. 2.14 = YES
37	START	H = currently active control allows to START the electric drive. But it doesn't always mean that the electric drive operates! One of the several blocking types may be switched on or the drive be running out after braking (directly before stopping)
38	Reverse	Operating direction at currently chosen control. L = is determined with a sign of referencing-unit, H = opposite. Equal to PCH.33 for remote control, PCH.34 for local control, L for RS control. At other control modes (defined by parameters / pointers 2.4 or 2.5) it is a copy of value PCH chosen by parameter / pointer 2.6 or 2.7.
39	A/B control	L = Control A active, H = Control B active
40	Enable RS	0 = general absence of permission to control the converter with RS, H = permission to control the converter with RS. Value of PCH is a copy of PCH which is set by parameter/pointer 4.7. If control through RS is selected (par. 2.4 or 2.5) and PCH.40 = L, then the referencing-unit (value - PCH.166) and also PCH.37 and PCH.38 are set on value zero. If control is chosen with par.2.4 or 2.5 and it differs from RS and PCH.40 = H, in this case it is possible to force externally control through RS (see section 13).
41	Operation permission	L = general lack of permission to work, H = permission to work
42	Fconst is active	H when referencing-unit of constant frequency is switched on. Depends from PCH, defined in the parameters 2.30,2.31,2.32.
43...59		Reserve. Value = always 0

PCH	PCH name	Function / value / note
60	K_ZERO	Value = always 0
61	OPERATION	H when electric drive operates
62	READY	H when the electric drive is ready to work (there are no failures)
63	FAILURE	H when there was a failure
64	NOT FAILURE	H when there is no failure
65	WARNING	H when any warning is switch on
66	FAIL. or WARN.	H if failure occurred or warning is active
67		Reserve. Value = always 0
68	Threshold 1	H = The frequency defined in parameter 2.98 is exceeded
69	Threshold 2	H = The frequency defined in parameter 2.99 is exceeded
70	Fref reached	H when the electric drive will reach the referenced frequency
71	Temperature threshold	H = The temperature of the electric drive has exceeded a threshold defined by parameter 2.100
72	Warning. Lack of the "living zero".	H = the prevention of absence of a signal on analog inputs is switch on in mode 2...10V 4...20mA
73	BLOCKING	H = the electric drive is blocked and isn't operating.
74	Restriction of current	H = The electric drive is in a mode of the output current restriction
75	Brake	H = mechanical brake released
76	PUMP 1	Pump system control. H = pump 1 operates
77	PUMP 2	Pump system control. H = pump 2 operates
78	PUMP 3	Pump system control. H = pump 3 operates
79	PUMP 4	Pump system control. H = pump 4 operates
80	PUMP 5	Pump system control. H = pump 5 operates
81	Relay 1	State of relay (digital output) number 1. H = it is switched on
82	Relay 2	State of relay (digital output) number 2. H = it is switched on
83	Relay 3	State of relay (digital output) number 3. H = it is switched on
84	Relay 4	State of relay (digital output) number 4. H = it is switched on
85...89		Reserve. Value = always 0
90	Timer 50 ms	Signal of timer with 50ms period and 50% filling
91	Timer 1s	Signal of timer with 1s period and 50% filling.
.92	Timer 1min	Signal of timer with 1min period and 50% filling.
.93	Timer 1 hour (t.1hour)	Signal of timer with 1 hour period and 50% filling
94...125		Reserve. Value = always 0
126	NULL	Value always = L
127	NOT NULL	Value always = H
128...132		Reserve. Value = always 0
133	Keyboard ref.-unit	Value of the local referencing-unit (keyboard). resolution 0.1 Hz. e.g. 500 = 50.0 Hz, range is determined by parameters 2.11 and 2.12
134	Input A0	Value corresponding to voltage (current) of analog input 0. resolution 0.1 Hz, range 0...1000 = 0.0...100.0 %. It depends on parameter 2.40
135	Input A1	Value corresponding to voltage (current) of analog input 0. resolution 0.1 Hz, range 0...1000 = 0.0...100.0 %. It depends on parameter 2.41
136	Input A2	Value corresponding to voltage (current) of analog input 0. resolution 0.1 Hz, range 0...1000 = 0.0...100.0 %. It depends on parameter 2.42
137	PID Output	Output of PID-regulator. resolution 0.1 %, range is determined by parameters 2.76 and 2.77
138	Motopotentiometer	Ref..-unit of the motopotentiometer. resolution 0.1 %, range 0...1000 = 0.0...100.0 %
139	RS ref.-unit	Value of the frequency ref..-unit which is transmitted through RS connection. resolution 0.1 Hz. Sign determines direction of the electric drive rotation
140	Additional motopot.	Additional motopotentiometer. Resolution 0.1%, range 0...1000 = 0.0...100.0%
141	PID motopot.	Referencing-unit of motopotentiometer for PID-regulator.

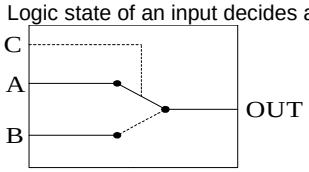
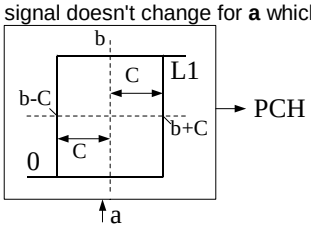
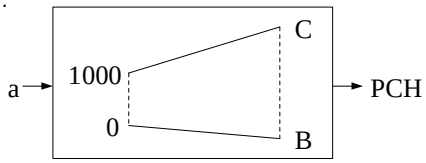
PCH	PCH name	Function / value / note
142	RS PID ref.-unit	Value of PID-regulator ref.-unit which is transmitted through RS connection. resolution 0.1 %.
143	PID keyboard	Value of PID-regulator referencing-unit from control panel. Interval is 0.1 %.
144	Value A0	Value of analog input 0 multiplied by parameter of scale 2.43 and added offset – parameter 2.46
145	Value A1	Value of analog input 0 multiplied by parameter of scale 2.44 and added offset – parameter 2.47
146	Value A2	Value of analog input 0 multiplied by parameter of scale 2.45 and added offset – parameter 2.48
147	100%	In all cases value 1000 corresponds to 100.0 % of referencing-units
148	RC Output	Output of reeler calculator device, it serves for torque referencing. Resolution 0.1 %, range 0.0...100.0 %
149	ABS rotations percent	Relative value which corresponds to current rotational drive speed compared to the rated drive rotation speed. Resolution 0.1 %. Value without a sign, it doesn't depend on direction of rotation.
150	Rotations percent	The same but with sign depending on direction of rotation -1000 = -Nn, 0 = 0 rpm, 1000 = Nn
151	Frequency percent	Relative value which corresponds to current output frequency of the converter compared to the rated drive frequency. Resolution 0.1 %. Value without a sign, it doesn't depend on direction of rotation.
152	Current percent	Relative value which corresponds to present output current compared to rated current of the drive. Resolution 0.1 %.
153	ABS torque percent	Relative value which corresponds to current torque of the drive compared to the rated torque. Resolution 0.1 %. Value without a sign (always positive).
154	Torque percent	Relative value which corresponds to current torque of the drive compared to rated torque. Resolution 0.1 %. Value with positive sign means that the frequency converter rotates the drive, negative - the frequency converter brakes the drive.
155	Power percent	Relative value which corresponds to current output power of the converter compared to rated power of the drive. Resolution 0.1 %. Value with positive sign means that the frequency converter rotates the drive, negative - the frequency converter breaks the drive.
156	Drive voltage percent	Relative value which corresponds to current output voltage of the drive compared to its rated voltage. Resolution 0.1 %. Value without a sign (always positive).
157	PID error	Value of present error of PID-regulator (error = PID input – PID ref.-unit). Resolution 0.1 %
158	PID ref.-unit	Value of the PID-regulator referencing-unit – copy of PCH.142 for referencing-units PID with RS or PCH.143 for referencing-units PID from the panel, or copy of the other PCH. It depends on parameter 2.70
159	Drive temperature	Estimated drive temperature in %, resolution 0.1 %.
160	PID Input	Value of PID-regulator input. It serves for connection of regulated process signal. This is a copy of PCH, determined with parameter 2.71
161	FR ref.-unit	Output of pump control system ref.-unit. Value of this PCH should be chosen as a main ref.-unit of the electric drive in Fast Review operation mode without PID-regulator (parameter 2.2 or 2.3)
162	N of the process	Speed of the process. Value of this PCH is a result of current rotation speed of the drive and scale factor determined with parameter 4.25. It serves for converting rotation speed to output value (e.g. m/s).
163	Torque ref.-unit	Value of the torque referencing-unit. Copy of PCH determined by parameters 2.9 or 2.10. Resolution 0.1 %, range 0.0...100.0 %.
164	Ref.-unit A	Value of ref.-unit A chosen with parameter 2.2. Resolution 0.1 Hz, value with sign.
165	Ref.-unit B	Value of ref.-unit B chosen with parameter 2.3. Resolution 0.1 Hz, value with sign.
166	Ref.-unit	Output of control unit – the final value of the frequency converter, value with a sign determining the direction of rotation (plus = to the right, minus = to the left). Resolution 0.1 Hz.
167	ABS ref.-unit	Output of the control unit – the final value of the frequency ref.-unit, value without a sign(always positive). Resolution 0.1 Hz.
168	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 1, Copy of parameter 2.33
169	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 2, Copy of parameter 2.34
170	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 3, Copy of parameter 2.35
171	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 4, Copy of parameter 2.36
172	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 5, Copy of parameter 2.37
173	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 6, Copy of parameter 2.38
174	Fconst 1	Constant frequency number 7, Copy of parameter 2.39
175	Freq Last	Average frequency

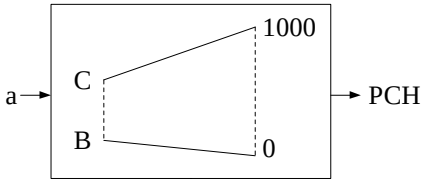
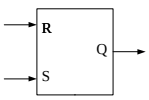
PCH	*PCH name*	*Function / value / note*
176	f Ramp ABS percent	Value PCH.166 converted to % compared to rated drive frequency taking into account the procedures of acceleration/braking (ramp). Interval is 0.1 %. For operating mode U/f value of this PCH corresponds to current output frequency of the converter. Value without sign (doesn't depend on direction of rotation).
177	Lrot	Value of rotation counter.
178	UR1	Value of the user referencing-unit number 1.
179	UR2	Value of the user referencing-unit number 2.
180	UR3	Value of the user referencing-unit number 3.
181	UR4	Value of the user referencing-unit number 4.
182	fzA_percent	Value corresponds to PCH.164 (referencing-unit A) converted to relative value (compared to rated drive frequency). Value without a sign, resolution 0.1 %.
183	fzB_percent	Value corresponds to PCH.165 (referencing-unit A) converted to relative value (compared to rated drive frequency). Value without a sign, resolution 0.1 %.
184	fz_percent	Value corresponds to PCH.166 (referencing-unit) converted to relative value (compared to rated drive frequency). Value without a sign, resolution 0.1 %.
185	f Ramp	The same as PCH.176 but presented in Hz and with sign depending on direction of rotation.
186	fz%(1)	Value corresponds to PCH.166 (referencing-unit) converted considering Fmin and Fmax. Value with a sign, resolution 0.1%.
187	Fz%(2)	as above with the difference that value doesn't take into consideration direction of rotation. Resolution 0.1%.
188	Fmin of the ref.-unit	Min value of the frequency referencing-unit – a copy of parameter 2.11. Resolution 0.1 Hz. Value of the referencing-unit (in %) is determined by parameter 2..2 or 2.3, converted to resolution 0.1 Hz considering Fmin and Fmax. 0.0 % = Fmin, 100.0 % = Fmax
189	Fmax of the ref.-unit	Max value of the frequency referencing-unit – copy of parameter 2.11. Resolution 0.1 Hz. Value of the referencing-unit (in %) is determined by parameter 2..2 or 2.3, converted to resolution 0.1 Hz considering Fmin and Fmax. 0.0 % = Fmin, 100.0 % = Fmax
190..255		Reserve. Value = always 0
PCH of built-in PLC controller		
256	UNIT number 1	PLC controller. Output of the universal unit number 1. Depends on unit function. Value can be set from 0 to 65535.
257	UNIT number 2	PLC controller. Output of the universal unit number 2. Depends on unit function. Value can be set from 0 to 65535.
258...303	UNIT number 3...48	PLC controller. Output of the universal unit number 3...48. Depends on unit function. Value can be set from 0 to 65535.
304	SEQUENSER STATE 1	PLC controller. Sequencer system. Value H = active mode 1 (only one of the PCH.304...311 can assume value H at the same time and only if the sequencer is switched on)
305	SEQUENSER STATE. 2	PLC controller. Sequencer system. Value H = active mode 2
306...311	SEQUENSER STATE. 3...8	PLC controller. Sequencer system. Value H = active mode 3...8
312	SEQUENSER NUMBER SEQUEN.	PLC controller. Sequencer system. Number of active mode. Value of this PCH can assume value 0...7.(0 = STATE 1...7 = STATE 8)
313	MULTIPLEXER 1	PLC controller. Output of Multiplexer 1Value = L, when Multiplexer 1 is switched off.
314	MULTIPLEXER 2	PLC controller. Output of Multiplexer 2. 1Value= L, when Multiplexer 2 is switched off.
315	Output CSU	PLC controller. Output Y of Curve Shaping Unit (CSU) X→Y
316...319		Reserve. Value = always 0
320	CONST. 1	Constant number 1. Can be used as a factor in calculations made with help of Universal Block. It is a copy of parameter 5.120
321	CONST. 2	Constant number 1. Can be used as a factor in calculations made with help of Universal Block. It is a copy of parameter 5.121
322...343	CONT. 3...24	Constant number 3...24. Can be used as a factor in calculations made with help of Universal Block. It is a copy of parameter 5.122...5.143
344...383		Reserve. Value = always 0
384...447	PCH RS 1...64	PCH accessible for writing with the help of connection RS. There is a possibility of an external control of a process which takes values from these PCH
448...511	PCH EXT 1...64	PCH intended for service by means of optional extension module (additional inputs/outputs – analog, digital, etc.)

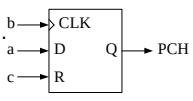
Appendix B - Table of Functions of Universal Blocks

Each Universal Block has 3 inputs which have been marked out A, B and C. These inputs can be pointers or parameters. In the table below following convention of type denoting is used: A (big letter A) means that input **A** is parameter (value is assigned directly to it), but **a** (the small letter a) means that the input **a** is a pointer (it points PCH which contains input value). Inputs B and C are marked in the same way.

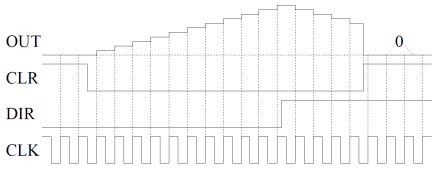
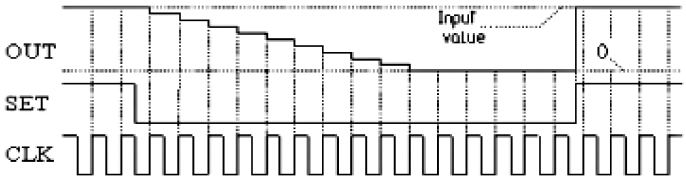
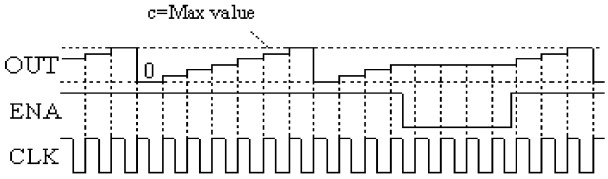
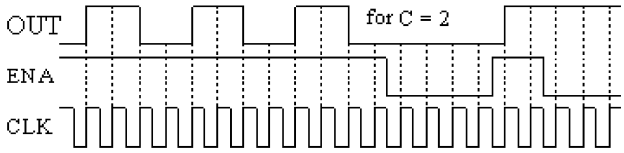
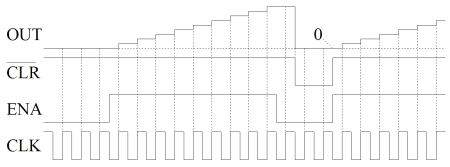
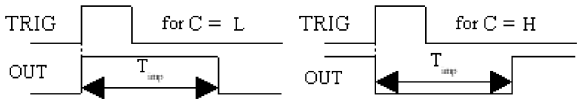
Caution: In OUT which is interpreted as logic value (0/1 or not/yes) abbreviation **H** is used for definition of any value different from zero (logic 1). For definition of «logic 0» value character **L** is used.

Function number	***Output (OUT of the block)***	***Description***
0	a	Output OUT assumes a value which is defined by an input **a**. It serves for storing values which are quickly changed – for 10ms after execution of this block, value of output PCH will not change even if input value changes.
1	a + b + c	Value OUT of the unit is the sum of three pointers **a, b** and **c**
2	a * b / c	Product **a * b** divided by value c
3	(a + b)	OUT of the unit = **- (a + b)** (negation the sum)
4	ABS (a + b)	OUT of the unit = an absolute value of **(a + b)**
5	a + b - c	OUT of the unit = **a + b - c**
6	b ≤ a ≤ c	Restriction of an output range. Output signal of the unit is between b (minimum) and c (maximum) according to rules described below: If **(a < b)** → OUT = **b** If **(a ≥ b)** or **(a ≤ c)** → OUT = **a** If (**a > c**) → OUT = **c**
7	B ≤ a ≤ C	The same as item 6 but B and C are constant parameters
8	a + B	OUT = **a + B**, **B** is a parameter (e.g. addition of a constant offset)
9	If c = H, OUT = b If c = L, OUT = a	The multiplexer 1 from 2. Logic state of an input decides about output value **a** or **b**. 
10	If (a ≥ B), OUT = a If (a <B), OUT = c	If value of an input **a** is equal or higher than a threshold determined by input **B** an output value **a** will be assumed. If value of an input **a** is less than threshold determined by input **B** an output value **c** will be assumed.
11	a ≥ (b * C)	OUT = H when the inequality is carried out, OUT = L in all other cases
12	a ≥ (b + C)	OUT = H when the inequality is carried out, OUT = L in all other cases
13	a = (b+/-C)	OUT = H when value is in the limits **<b-C... b+C>**, OUT = L in all other cases
14	If (a <b - C), OUT = L If (a> b + C), OUT = H	A hysteresis. The output signal doesn't change for **a** which is in limits **<b-C... b+C>** 
15	B + a * (C - B) / 1000	Graduation. The input value **a** will be transformed from a range 0...1000 (0.0...100.0 %) to a range determined by parameters **B** and **C** 

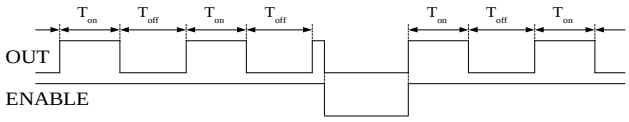
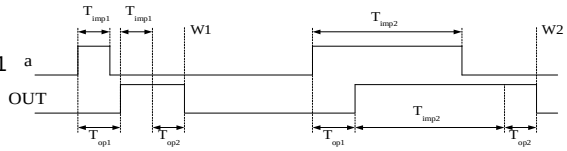
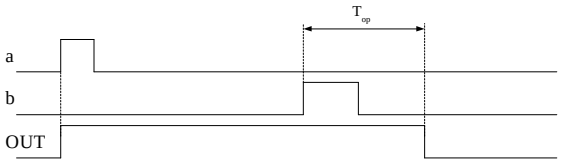
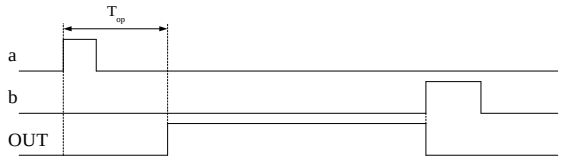
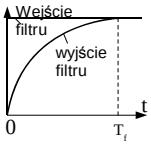
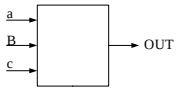
<table>
<tr><th>Function number</th><th>Output
(OUT of the block)</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>16</td><td>(a - B)*1000 / (C - B)</td><td>Graduation. The input value a will be transformed from a range determined by parameters B and C to a range 0...1000 (0.0...100.0 %
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>17</td><td>If (a = H) OUT = b.
If (a = L) OUT remains without changes.</td><td>Value OUT of the unit changes only if there is value H on a a input.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>a OR b OR c</td><td>OUT of the unit is logical sum of values of input a, b and c.
CAUTION: it is not an operation on bits! (0 means an input = 0, 1 means an input ≠ 0).
<table>
<tr><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th><th>OUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>a AND b AND c</td><td>OUT of the unit is logic product of values of inputs a, b and c
<table>
<tr><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th><th>OUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>a XOR b</td><td>OUT of the unit is a result of operation XOR (exclusive OR) on inputs a and b
<table>
<tr><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>OUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>NOT (a OR b OR c)</td><td>OUT of the unit is inversion of logical sum of values a, b and c. (NOR)</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>NOT (a AND b AND c)</td><td>OUT of the unit is inversion of logical product of values a, b and c. (NAND).</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>NOT (a)</td><td>Logic inversion of an input value a.</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>According to Truth Table
a = R, b = S</td><td>Trigger RS. Input R has the priority.


<table>
<tr><th>R</th><th>S</th><th>OUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>n-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>According to Truth Table
a = D, b = CLK, c = R</td><td>Trigger D (Latch).


<table>
<tr><th>R</th><th>D</th><th>CLK</th><th>OUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>n-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>n-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>⌋</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>⌋</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>n-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>n-1</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>X</td><td>X</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Function number</th><th>Output
(OUT of the block)</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>Current value of the counter
a = CLK, b = CLR, c = DIR
Caution: the output of this counter can assume positive and negative values in range.
<-32768...32767>.</td><td>The counter with reset and direction inputs.
The minimal period for CLK is 20ms. It concerns all counters.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>Current value of the counter:a = CLK, b = SET,c = initial value</td><td>“One shot” counter type, counting down with an input setting on initial value (SET) and an input of initial value.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>28</td><td>Current value of the counter
a = CLK, b = ENABLE, c = max value</td><td>The modulo «up» counter with an input of max value and with an input of the account permission ENABLES.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>29</td><td>f_out = f_in / (2*C);
a = f_in, b = ENABLE, C = the divider</td><td>The divider of frequency with ENABLE input.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>Current value of the counter
a = CLK, b = ENABLE, c = NOT (CLR)</td><td>The counter "up" with an input of permission ENABLE and reseting by inverting.
Caution: after overflow (max = 65535) the counter starts with null.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>31</td><td>0...7 depends on state of inputs a, b, c</td><td>The binary decoder. It replaces binary coded number with a decimal number in a band <0...7> according to the table.
<table>
<tr><th>a</th><th>b</th><th>c</th><th>OUT</th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>32</td><td>Positive or negative impulse
a = TRIG (down-up transition),
T_{imp} = B * 5*T + T,
C = polarity</td><td>Caution: the minimal duration of triggering impulse TRIG is 1*T*. Impulse on OUT is maximally 1*T* delayed in comparison with TRIG signal. Next use of generator isn't possible until termination of current impulse.
 
</td></tr>
</table>

*T = par 5.145 x 0.2 ms

Function number	*Output (OUT of the block)*	*Description*
33	Pulse is positive or negative	It is analogous to function 32. Difference: inputs **b** and **c** are pointers - it is possible to change a pulse duration and its polarity in PLC operating mode.
34	Generator signal a = ENABLE, B, C – times (periods)	$T_{on} = B * T^*$, $T_{off} = C * T^*$ 
35	Impulse delayed a = input impulse, B, C – delay times-	$T_{op1} = B * T^*$, $T_{op2} = C * T^*$ Detection of the next pulse begins in points W1 and W2. 
36	Switch on / switch off function with delayed shut down a = switching on impulse (leading edge) b = switching off impulse (leading edge) C = delay on shut down	$T_{op} = C * T^*$ 
37	Switch on / switch off function with delayed switching on a = switching on impulse (leading edge) b = switching off impulse (leading edge) C = delay on switching on	Top = C * T*. If the pulse **b** appears in time Top, switching on will not take place. 
38	The filter of analog signals a, b - inputs of the filter C - the constant of the filter	Sum (a+b) is taken as input value of the filter. $T_f = C * T^*$ 
39	Fast counter a - quantity of impulses for counting B - a multiplier c - restart	The counter converts pulses from digital input DI5. The maximum frequency of converted impulses is 2kHZ. The unit can be used only once in structure of the program. If i_i < (a*B) → OUT = L If i_i ≥ (a*B) → OUT = H If c≠ 0 → OUT = H i_i - quantity of the impulses counted from input DI5. Update of the OUT output each T period. 
40	Sequencer inputs – not active	Look at sequencer description – section 12.2
41	Multiplexer 1 inputs – not active	Look at multiplexer description – section 12.3
42	Multiplexer 2 inputs – not active	Look at multiplexer description – section 12.3
43	Unit of curve formation	Look at description of the unit of curve formation – section 12.4

Appendix C – Table of MFC710/AcR frequency converter's parameters

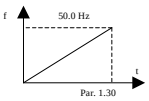
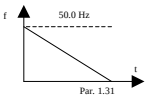
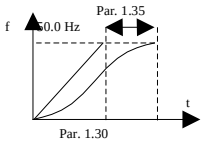
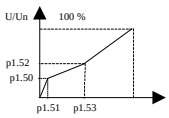
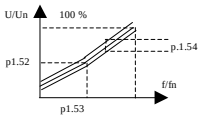
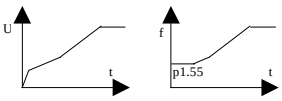
Numbers of parameters which are instanced in the appendix are numbers presented on the display of the control panel. In case of reading/writing by means of RS connection, each parameter is read/written with the help of specified register. For example the register 42002 corresponds to parameter 2.2 there, the register 44030 corresponds to parameter 4.30, etc.

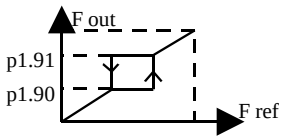
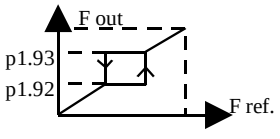
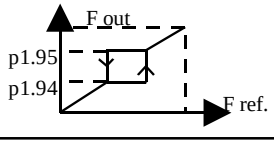
Parameters of GROUP 0. Variables of process - only for reading. It is possible to program the control panel to display value of any of these parameters without need to enter mode of parameters viewing (section 3).

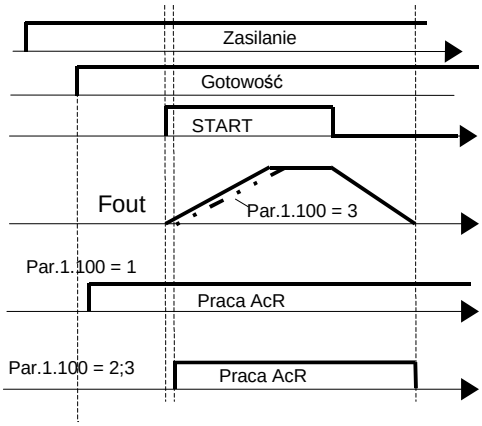
Parameter in group 0	***Name***	***The description***
0.1	Process n	Speed of process. It depends on current rotation speed of the drive. It is possible to set up scale, measurement unit and number of decimal places for this parameter with the help of parameters 4.25, 4.26 and 4.27.
0.2	Motor n	Current rotation speed of the drive in rotations per one minute [rpm]
0.3	Ref. n	Value of the referenced rotation speed [rpm]
0.4	f out	Current output frequency of the converter [Hz]
0.5	f Ref.	Referenced frequency [Hz].
0.6	Mot torque	The moment of the drive compared to the nominal moment [%]
0.7	Mot. cur.	Average value of current in windings of the drive [A]
0.8	Mot. volt.	An output voltage AC of the converter [V] (voltage of the drive)
0.9	Mot. temp.	Calculated relative temperature of the drive [%]
0.10	DC volt.	Voltage of the DC intermediaries circuit of the converter [V]
0.11	Mains volt.	Interfacial AC voltage the supply network powering the converter [V]
0.12	Out. pow.	Current output power of the converter at [kW]
0.13	Energy	Value of energy which has been transferred to the drive from the moment of switching on the converter or from the moment of a cancellation of parameter 3.6 [kWh].
0.14	Ia cur.	Current of a phase A of the drive [A]
0.15	Ib cur.	Current of a phase B of the drive [A]
0.16	Ic cur.	Current of a phase C of the drive [A]
0.17	Pow. fact.	Output power factor
0.18	Psi st.	Stator stream [Wb]
0.19	Encoder n	Encoder speed [rpm]
0.20	Hts.1 temp.	Temperature of separate parts of the converter's radiator (if it is divided) [°C]
0.21	Hts.2 temp.	
0.22	Hts.3 temp.	
0.23	Hts. temp.	Maximum of parameters 0.20, 0.21, 0.22 [°C]
0.30	PID Ref.	Value of current referencing-unit of the PID-regulator [%]
0.31	PID In.	Current input value of the PID-regulator [%]
0.32	PID error	Error of the PID-REGULATOR [%]
0.33	PID Out.	Current output value of the PID-REGULATOR [%]
0.34	Pumps State	State of operation the Control unit of Pumps Group
0.35	ON time	Quantity of hours of converter's operation [h].
0.36	Y.M.D date	Current date
0.37	h:m time	Current time
0.40	AI0	Value of an analog input 0 [%]
0.41	AI1	Value of an analog input 1 [%]
0.42	AI2	Value of an analog input 2 [%]
0.43	AO1	Value of an analog output 1 [%]
0.44	AO2	Value of an analog output 2 [%]
0.45	Ref. A0	Value of the analog referencing-unit 0 [%]
0.46	Ref. A1	Value of the analog referencing-unit 1 [%]

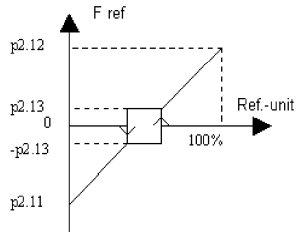
Parameter in group 0	*Name*	*The description*
0.47	Ref. A2	Value of the analog referencing-unit 2 [%]
0.48	DI state	State of all six digital inputs (for RS six youngest bits of the register)
0.49	DO state	State of all four digital output (for RS four youngest bits of the register)
0.50	RS1 state	Corresponds to the value written into the register 2000 through RS connection
0.51	Version	Version of the keyboard software
0.52	RS Ref.	RS referencing-unit. Corresponds to the value written into the register 2001 through RS [Hz] or [rpm].
0.53	RS PID Ref.	RS PID Ref.-unit. Corresponds to the value written into the register 2002 through RS [%]
0.54	U1 preview	Programmable User value number 1 (see section 11.4)
0.55	U2 preview	Programmable User value number 2 (see section 11.4)
0.56	U3 preview	Programmable User value number 3 (see section 11.4)
0.57	U4 preview	Programmable User value number 4 (see section 11.4)

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
GROUP 1 – CONFIGURATION OF THE DRIVE				
1.1 Pn	Nominal power of the drive	0.2 ... 630.0 kW	Nominal power of the frequency converter	NO
1.2 Rn	Nominal engine speed	0 ... 30000 rpm	1450 rpm	NO
1.3 In	Nominal engine current	0.00 ... 1140.0 A	Nominal current of the frequency converter	NO
1.4 Un	Nominal engine voltage	0 ... 1000 V	380 V	NO
1.5 fn	Nominal engine frequency	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	50.0 Hz	NO
1.6 PF nom.	Nominal cos φn of the engine	0.50 ... 1.00	0.80	NO
1.10 ID run	Identification of engine's equivalent circuit parameters	**NO** – without identification **Don't run** – only for stopped drive **Run 25Hz –** test at 25 Hz **Run 50Hz** - test at 50 Hz	NO	NO
1.11 Rs	Resistance stator windings	0 ... 32.000 Ohm	0.000 Ohm	NO
1.12 Rr	Resistance of rotor windings	0 ... 32.000 Ohm	0.000 Ohm	NO
1.13 Lm	Main inductance Lm	0.0 ... 3200.0 mH	0.0 mH	NO
1.14 Ls	Stator inductance Ls	0.0 ... 3200.0 mH	0.0 mH	NO
1.15 Lr	Rotor inductance Lr	0.0 ... 3200.0 mH	0.0 mH	NO
1.16 Add. L	Additional inductance in stator's circuit (inductance of wires)	0.0 ... 10.0 mH	0.0 mH	NO
1.18 Store mot.	Storing specified parameters	**0** – resignation from writing **1 ... 4** – memory buffers designed for writing		NO
1.19 Read mot.	Reading specified parameters	**0** – resignation from reading **1 ... 4** – memory buffers designed for reading		NO
1.20 Oper. mode	Device operating mode	**U/f lin.** – operation in scalar mode (linear characteristic) **U/f sq.** – as above. (square-law characteristic) **Vector 1** – vectorial mode without sensors **Vector 2** – vectorial mode with encoder	U/f lin.	NO
1.21 f carr	Frequency of keying	2.0 ... 16.0 kHz	5.0 kHz	NO
1.22 f rand	Random modulation – percent of changes in carrier frequency		0 %	NO

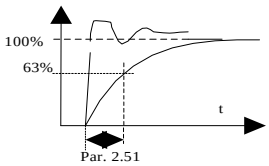
Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
1.30 Accel. 1	Acceleration DYNAMICS 1	0.0 ... 320.0 s 	5.0 s	YES
1.31 Decel. 1	Delay DYNAMICS 1	0.0 ... 320.0 s 	5.0 s	YES
1.32 Accel. 2	Acceleration DYNAMICS 2	0.0 ... 320.0 s	20 s	YES
1.33 Decel. 2	Delay DYNAMICS 2	0.0 ... 320.0 s	20 s	YES
1.34 Stop Delay			5.0 s	
1.35 S Curve	S Curve	0 ... 300 % 	0,00 %	YES
1.36 Dyn. choice	Enabling DYNAMICS 1 or DYNAMICS 2	**Sw.off** – Dynamics 1 active (acceleration i delay 1) **DI1...DI6** – switching on Dynamics 2 by means of digital input 1...6 **Sw.on** – Dynamics 2 active (acceleration 2 i delay 2)	Sw.off	YES
1.40 f max	Maximum output frequency	0.0 ... 600.0 Hz	55.0 Hz	YES
1.41 I limit M	Current restriction at motor operation	0.0 ... 200.0 % engine In	150.0 %	YES
1.42 I limit G	Current restriction at generator operation	0.0 ... 200.0 % engine In	150.0 %	YES
1.43 T limit M	Torque restriction at motor operation	0.0 ... 200.0 % engine Mn	150.0 %	YES
1.44 T limit G	Torque restriction at generator operation	0.0 ... 200.0 % engine Mn	150 %	YES
1.50 U0	Voltage for output frequency F0 (par 1.51)	0.0 ... 40.0 % engine Un 	2.0 %	YES
1.51 f0	F0 frequency	0.0 ... 20.0 %	0.0 %	YES
1.52 U1	Voltage for output frequency F1 (par 1.53)	0.0 ... 100.0 %	50.0 %	YES
1.53 f1	F1 frequency	0.0 ... 100.0 %	50.0 %	YES
1.54 dU at In	Compensation of a voltage drop from output current	0.0 ... 40.0 % Un 	0.0 %	
1.55 f Start	Minimal output frequency for U/f operation modes	0.0 ... 40.0 Hz 	0.0 Hz	
1.60 Slip comp.	Slip compensation	**YES** – slip compensation enabled **NO** - disabled	NO	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
1.61 Flyin Start	Function of connecting converter to a running motor	**0** – function disabled **1** – search in one direction, searched frequencies: from Fref or Fmax **2** – search in both directions, searched frequencies: from Fref or Fmax **3** – search in one direction, searched frequencies: from Fref **4** – search in both directions, searched frequencies: from Fmax	0	YES
1.62 Reg.Hi.Udc		Service parameter	NO	YES
1.63 Reg.Low Udc		Service parameter	NO	YES
1.64 Stop mode	Stopping by coast or according to characteristic	**Coast** – stopping by running out after STOP command (voltage taken off immediately) **Ramp** – deceleration to 0 Hz at first, then shutting down	Coast	YES
1.65 Dir. Block	Blocking direction of rotation	**Reversal** – bidirectional, **LEFT/RIGHT**	Reversal	YES
1.66 U DC br.	Voltage of DC braking	0.1 ... 40.0 % engine's Un, direct current braking	0.1 %	YES
1.67 DC br. time	Braking time	0.0 ... 320.0 s	0.0 s	
1.68 Min t Stop	Minimal time of stopping	0.00 ... 10.00 s	0.00 s	YES
1.70 Amp. reg.n	Speed regulator gain	Service parameter for Vector modes		
1.71 Ki of reg.n	Integration time of speed regulator	Service parameter for Vector modes		
1.72 Amp. reg.T	Torque regulator gain	Service parameter for Vector modes		
1.73 Ki of reg.T	Integration time of Torque regulator	Service parameter for Vector modes		
1.74 Amp. reg.S	Engine stream regulator gain	Service parameter for Vector modes		
1.75 Ki of reg.S	Integration time of engine stream regulator	Service parameter for Vector modes		
1.80 Enc. imp/rot.	Amount of pulses per encoder rotation	1 ... 9999 IT DEPENDS ON ENCODER TYPE	1024	NO
1.81 Enc. revers	Reverse direction of rotations of encoder	**NO / YES** – disabled or enabled. It depends on a way of encoder installation on the shaft of the drive. For correct operation of converter in Vector2 mode detected direction of rotation must be the same as actual direction	NO	NO
1.90 f elim1 min	Minimum frequency of frequency elimination range number 1.	0.0 ... 550 Hz 	0.0 Hz	YES
1.91 f elim1 max	Maximum frequency of frequency elimination range number 1.	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	0.0 Hz	YES
1.92 f elim2 min	Minimum frequency of frequency elimination range number 2.	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz 	0.0 Hz	YES
1.93 f elim2 max	Maximum frequency of frequency elimination range number 1.	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	0.0 Hz	YES
1.94 f elim3 min	Minimum frequency of frequency elimination range number 3.	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz 	0.0 Hz	YES
1.95 f elim3 max	Maximum frequency of frequency elimination range number 3.	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	0.0 Hz	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
1.100 AcR mode	AcR mode	0 - AcR off state 1 - AcR on, when in „ready" state 2 - AcR on when in "run" mode 3 - AcR on, when "run" mode, and motor runs after AcR switchet on 	3	NIE
1.101 Udc ref.	Reference voltage Udc ref	500-750V	620V	
1.102 Iq ref.	Reference reactive current %	-30.0...30.0% (100% equals In)	0%	
1.103 AcR limit		1.0-150.0% (100% equals In)	110.0%	
1.104 L mains		0.000-32.767mH	0.800mH	
1.105 kp Udc		0-32767	1650	
1.106 ki Udc		0-32767	85	
1.107 Kp Id		0-32767	2000	
1.108 Ki Id		0-32767	5000	
1.109 Kp Iq		0-32767	2000	
1.110 Ki Iq		0-32767	5000	
1.111 nosna AcR		5.0	5.0kHz	
GROUP 2 – REFERENCING-UNITS AND CONTROL				
2.1 B Ctrl.unit	Switching on variant A or B of control	**Sw.off** – Control A **DI1...DI6** – A/B choice by means of digital input **Sw.on** – Control B	Sw.off (Control A enabled)	YES
2.2 Ref.unit A	Choice of a referencing-unit for Control A	**Keyb.** – frequency ref.-unit from the panel **AI0...AI2** – referencing frequency by signal from analog input 0...2 **OutPID** – referencing frequency by PID-regulator **MotPot** – referencing by increase/decrease signals from motopotentiometer **RS** – referencing through RS232 or RS485 connection (Modbus)	Keyb..	YES
2.3 Ref.unit B	Choice of a referencing-unit for Control B	as above	AI0	YES
2.4 Start A	Choice of a source of START / STOP signal for Control A	**InDig** – remote START/STOP control (from device's digital inputs – see par 2.8) **Keyb.** – local START/STOP control from the panel **RS** – START/STOP control through RS232 or RS485 (Modbus)	Keyb..	YES
2.5 Start B	Choice of a source of START / STOP signal for Control B	as above	InDig	YES
2.6 Dir. A	Choice of signal of direction control for Control A	as above	Keyb..	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
2.7 Dir. B	Choice of signal of direction control for Control B	as above	InDig	YES
2.8 Remote Start	Variant of START/STOP remote control	**0** – DI1 = START/STOP, DI2 = direction **1** – DI1 = START RIGHT, DI2 = START LEFT **2** – impulse DI1 = START, impulse DI2 = STOP **3** – as above plus DI3 = direction **4** – DI1 = START/STOP	0	YES
2.9 Ref. Torq.A	Torque referencing-unit for Control A	(see also par 1.43 and par 1.44) **Ref.A0 ... Ref.A2** – referencing maximum torque by a signal from analog input **100.0%** - maximum torque 100% **Ref.RC** – torque calculated by internal reeler calculator	100.0 %	YES
2.10 Ref. Torq.B	Torque referencing-unit for Control B	as above	100.0 %	YES
2.11 Ref. min	Referenced frequency which corresponds to 0 % of the referencing-unit	 - 550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	0.0 Hz	YES
2.12 Ref. max	Referenced frequency which corresponds to 100 % of the referencing-unit	0 ... 550.0 Hz	50.0 Hz	YES
2.13 f stop	Minimal absolute value of referenced frequency	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	0.5 Hz	YES
2.14 Use f stop	Stopping when f < par 2.13	**YES –** device will stop, if referenced F is lower than minimum determined by par 2.13 **NO** – device will only limit frequency to par 2.13	NO	YES
2.15 Start LoRST	Deleting Signal of Local Start	**YES** – after switching control to local (from panel) device will stay stopped (or will stop) independently of whether the key START has been pressed before **NO** – device remembers pressing of START button and will start immediately after changing control to local	YES	YES
2.16 Ref. delay	Ref-unit switching on delay	0.0 ... 12.0 s	0.0 s	YES
2.20 Motopot.up	Source of “increase” signal for motopotentiometer referencing-unit	**Sw.off** – lack **DI1...DI6** – increase ref.-unit, when there is a voltage supplied on digital input 1...6	Sw.off	YES
2.21 Motopot.dwn	Source of “decrease” signal for motopotentiometer ref.-unit	**Sw.off** – lack **DI1...DI6** – decrease ref.-unit, when there is a voltage supplied on digital input 1...6	Sw.off	YES
2.22 Motop.mode	Motopotentiometer mode	**0 –** pushing STOP button causes resetting of motopotentiometer settings **1** – value of motopotentiometer setting is stored in memory. There is no possibility of changing this setting during stoppage. **2** – value of current referencing-unit setting traced by motopotentiometer. Applied for gentle transmission from current ref.-unit to motopotentiometer **3** – value of motopotentiometer setting stored in the memory. There is a possibility of changing this setting during stoppage. **0, 1, 2**: modes applied when current ref.-unit (par2.2/par2.3) is set on MotPot **3:** mode independent of current ref.-unit choice	0	YES
2.23 Motop. time	Time of increase/decrease of motopotentiometer ref.-unit	0.1 ... 320.0 s	10.0 s	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
2.30 fConst0 src	Source of W1 signal for referencing constant speeds	**Sw.off** – W1 = 0 **DI1...DI6** – W1 = 1 when there is voltage supplied on digital input 1..6	Sw.off	YES
2.31 fConst1 src	Source of W2 signal for referencing constant speeds	as above	Sw.off	YES
2.32 fConst2 src	Source of W3 signal for referencing constant speeds	as above	Sw.off	YES
2.33 f Const 1	Constant frequency 1	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	10.0 Hz	YES
2.34 f Const 2	Constant frequency 2	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	20.0 Hz	YES
2.35 f Const 3	Constant frequency 3	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	25.0 Hz	YES
2.36 f Const 4	Constant frequency 4	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	30.0 Hz	YES
2.37 f Const 5	Constant frequency 5	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	40.0 Hz	YES
2.38 f Const 6	Constant frequency 6	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	45.0 Hz	YES
2.39 f Const 7	Constant frequency 7	-550.0 ... 550.0 Hz	50.0 Hz	YES
2.40 Cfg. AI0	Configuration of analog input AI0	**0-10 V -** 0V (0 mA) = 0.0 % 10 V (20 mA)=100.0% **10-0 V -** 0 V (0mA) = 100.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 0.0 % **2-10 V -** 2 V (4 mA) = 0.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 100.0 % **10-2 V –** 2 V (4 mA) = 100.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 0.0 % AI0 operates only in voltage mode.	0-10 V	YES
2.41 Cfg. AI1	Configuration of analog input AI0	as above. Current mode 0(4)...20mA – J3 switch.	0-10 V	YES
2.42 Cfg. AI2	Configuration of analog input AI1	as above. Current mode 0(4)...20mA – J4 switch.	0-10 V	YES
2.43 AI0 Scale	Scale of analog referencing-unit RefA0	-500.0 ... 500.0 %	100.0 %	YES
2.44 AI1 Scale	Scale of analog referencing-unit RefA1	-500.0 ... 500.0 %	100.0 %	YES
2.45 AI2 Scale	Scale of analog referencing-unit RefA2	-500.0 ... 500.0 %	100.0 %	YES
2.46 AI0 Offs.	Offset of analog referencing-unit RefA0	-500.0 ... 500.0 %	0.0 %	YES
2.47 AI1 Offs.	Offset of analog referencing-unit RefA1	-500.0 ... 500.0 %	0.0 %	YES
2.48 AI2 Offs.	Offset of analog referencing-unit RefA2	-500.0 ... 500.0 %	0.0 %	YES
2.49 AI0 Fltr.	Constant of time of lowpass filter	0.01 ... 50.00 s	0.10 s	YES
2.50 AI1 Fltr.	Constant of time of lowpass filter	0.01 ... 50.00 s	0.10s	YES
2.51 AI2 Fltr.	Constant of time of lowpass filter	0.01 ... 50.00 s	0.10 s	YES
2.60 PID Ref.Src	Choice of PID-regulator referencing-unit	**Keyb.** – referencing frequency from panel **AI0** – referencing frequency by signal from analog input AI0 **AI1** – referencing frequency by signal from analog input AI1 **AI2** – referencing frequency by signal from analog input AI2 **RS** – referencing through RS232 or RS485 link	Keyb.	YES
2.61 PID Inp.Src	Choice of regulated value of PID-regulator	**RefA0** – referencing regulated value from analog referencing-unit RefA0 **RefA1** – referencing regulated value from analog referencing-unit RefA0 **RefA2** – referencing regulated value from analog referencing-unit RefA0	RefA1	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
2.62 Error inv.	Negation of regulator's error	NO / YES	NO	YES
2.63 P Amp.	Amplification of proportional element of PID regulator	1 ... 3000 %	100 %	YES
2.64 I Const.	Constant of time I of the PID regulator	0.01 ... 320.00 s	1.00 s	YES
2.65 D Amp.	Amplification of differential element D	0 ... 500 %	0 %	YES
2.66 max.Out.PID	Upper limitation of PID-regulator output value	0 ... 3000.0 %	100.0 %	YES
2.67 min.Out.PID	Lower limitation of PID-regulator output value	-3000.0 ... 0 %	0.0 %	YES
2.68 PID Out.res	Resetting PID output when device is stopped	YES – reset on STOP NO – regulator continuously active		YES
2.69 PID type	PID algorithm	Service parameter	0	
2.70 SLEEP time	Time before activating Sleep function when the output remains on a minimum (par. 2.67)	0 s = SLEEP function disabled 0 ... 32000 s	0 s	YES
2.71 SLEEP thr	A threshold of "wakening" from SLEEP state	0.0 ... 100.0 % Waking when: (Error > par 2.71) of (PID output > par 2.71)	5.0 %	YES
2.80 AO1 Src.	Choice of signal for analog output	**rpm** – speed with a sign 0.0 % = -Nn, 50.0 % = 0, 100.0 % = Nn **| rpm |** – speed without a sign 0 % = 0, 100 % = Nn **F out.** – output frequency 100.0 % = Fn **Cur.** – output current 100.0 % = In **| load |** – load without a sign 100.0 % = 2Mn **load** – load with a sign 100 % = 2Mn, 50 % = 0, 0 % = -2Mn **U mot.** – output voltage 100.0 % = Un	F out.	YES
2.81 AO2 Src.	Choice of signal for analog output	as above	Cur.	YES
2.82 AO1 Cfg.	Configuration of analog output	**0-10 V –** 0 V (0 mA) = 0.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 100.0 % **10-0 V –** 0 V (0 mA) = 100.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 0.0 % **2-10 V –** 2V (4 mA) = 0.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 100.0 % **10-2 V –** 2V (4mA) = 100.0 % 10 V (20 mA) = 0.0 % Current mode – switch J1	0-10 V	YES
2.83 AO2 Cfg.	Configuration of analog output	as above Current mode – switch J2	0-10 V	YES
2.84 AO1 Scal	Scale of analog output	0 ... 500.0%	100.0 %	YES
2.85 AO2 Scal	Scale of analog output	0 ... 500.0%	100.0 %	YES
2.86 AO1 Fltr	Constant of time of lowpass filter	0.01 ... 50.00 s 	0.10 s	YES
2.87 AO2 Fltr	Constant of time of lowpass filter	as above	0.10 s	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
2.90 K1 funct. 1	Function 1 of K1 relay	**NotAct – relay** not active **Work –** active when there is voltage supplied to motor **Ready** – device is ready to work **Fail.** – a failure has occurred **n.Flr.** – not failure **Warn.**– a warning has occurred **Wr+Flr** – a failure or warning has occurred **Fthr1** – F threshold 1 exceeded **Fthr2** – F threshold 2 exceeded **Fref** – referenced frequency reached **Temp.Wr** – warning of exceeding programmed threshold of radiator temperature **An.Wrn.** – warning: error of analog signal (lack of "living null" signal lower than 2V or 4mA) **Block** – any operation is blocked **I lim.** – current = current of limitation B**r.** – brake control	Ready	YES
2.91 K1 funct. 2	Function 2 of K1 relay	as above	NotAct	YES
2.92 K2 funct. 1	Function 1 of K2 relay	as above	Work	YES
2.93 K2 funct. 2	Function 2 of K2 relay	as above	NotAct	YES
2.94 K3 funct. 1	Function 1 of K3 relay	as above	Fail.	YES
2.95 K3 funct. 2	Function 2 of K3 relay	as above	NotAct	YES
2.96 K4 funct. 1	Function 1 of DO4	as above	Warn.	YES
2.97 K4 funct. 2	Function 2 of DO4	as above	NotAct	YES
2.98 f thresh. 1	Threshold frequency 1	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	25.0 Hz	YES
2.99 f thresh. 2	Threshold frequency 2	0.0 ... 550.0 Hz	45.0 Hz	YES
2.100 Temp.Warn	Threshold of radiator overheat warning	0 ... 80 °C	70 °C	YES
2.101 Br.Rel.del.	Delay of releasing external brake	0.0 ... 12.0 s	0.0 s	YES
2.102 Br. close n	Speed above which brake is being closed	0 ... 10000 rpm	0 rpm	YES
2.103 Br. close t	Device operation time (giving torque) after which command to close the brake is send.	0.0 ... 12.0 s	0.0 s	YES
2.110 Op. Perm.	External operation permission.	**DI1...DI6 –** operation allowed, when there is voltage supplied on digital input 1...6 **Sw.on. -** operation allowed	Sw.on.	YES
2.111 Op. Block.	External operation blocking.	**Sw.off –** without operation blocking **DI1...DI6 –**blocking active, when there is voltage supplied on digital input 1...6	Sw.off.	YES
2.112 Em. Stop	Emergency Stop	**Sw.off –** no possibility of emergency stopping **DI1...DI6 –** emergency stop by means of one of digital inputs	Sw.off.	YES
2.113 Enable AcR	AcR run permission	**Sw.off -** **We.C1...We.C6 – Permission signal selection**		
GROUP 3 – FAILURES				
3.1 Sw.on therm.	Switching on blocking from the thermistor built in the drive	**YES –** enabled **NO -** disabled	NO	YES
3.2 i2t Block.	Switching on blocking from thermal overload	**YES –** enabled **NO -** disabled	YES	YES
3.3 I therm.	Setting of drive thermal protection current	0.0 ... 200.0 %	100.0 %	YES
3.4 I therm.0	Setting of thermorelay for stopped drive	0.0 ... 200.0 %	50.0 %	YES
3.5 therm. Const..	Constant of drive heating	0 ... 320 min.	3 min	YES
3.6 Energy Reset	Resetting energy counter	**NO –** not active **YES –** reset energy counter (par 0.13)	NO	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
3.10 Ext. fail.1	Choice of external failure source 1	**Sw.off –** disabled **DI1...DI6 –** reporting external failure 1, when there is voltage supplied on digital input 1..6	Sw.off	YES
3.11 Ext. fail.2	Choice of external failure source 2	**Sw.off –** disabled **DI1...DI6 –** reporting external failure 2, when there is voltage supplied on digital input 1..6	Sw.off	YES
3.20 Sw.on AI	Reporting failure of lack of signal (<2V) when AI doesn't serve as referencing-unit	**Sw.off –** don't report failures **DI1...DI6 –** reporting failures, when there is voltage supplied on digital input 1..6 **Sw.on –** always report failures		
3.23 Re.4mA lack	Response to lack of analog signal (level <2V (4mA))	**No** – no response **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device keeps working with referenced frequency f const. 7 **Fail. –** device will stop and message will be displayed **f_last –** as Warn. Frequency will stay on an average level from last 10s	No	YES
3.30 Re.Sym. lack	Response to asymmetry of the load	**No –** no response **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device keeps working with referenced frequency f const. 7 **Fail.** – device will stop and message will be displayed	No	YES
3.35 I ground	Value of leakage current at which device will be shut down	0.0 ... 100.0 % In of the drive (available for converters with power above 18.5 kW)	25.0 %	YES
3.40 Stall Re.	Response to stall of the drive	as par. 3.30		YES
3.41 f Stall	Stall frequency	0.0 ... 50.0 Hz	10.0 Hz	YES
3.42 Stall time	Stall time	0 ... 600 s	120s	YES
3.45 Spd. err Re.	Response to error of output speed	**No –** no response **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device keeps working with referenced frequency f const. 7 **Fail. –** device will stop and message will be displayed	No	YES
3.46 Delta n-nz	Acceptable difference between referenced speed and speed of the drive.	0 ... 1000 rpm	200 rpm	YES
3.47 D time max.	Maximum time of acceptable error	0.0 ... 12.0 s	0.1 s	YES
3.50 Re. Underl.	Response to underload	**No –** no response **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device keeps working with referenced frequency f const. 7 **Fail. –** device will stop and message will be displayed	No	YES
3.51 Underl. time	Time of underload	0 ... 1200 s	120 s	YES
3.52 Underl. torq	Torque of underload	0.0 ... 100.0 %	70.0 %	YES
3.55 AcR fail.Re	AcR fail reaction	0 – no reaction 1 - **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device keeps working with referenced frequency 2 - **Fail. –** device will stop and message will be displayed Kind of failure can be read in parameter 0.78	1-**Warn.**	TAK
3.60 Re. RS lack	Response to lack of communication through RS link	**No –** no response **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device will keep working with referenced frequency **Fail.** – the electric drive will stop and the message will be displayed **f_last -** as Warn. Frequency will stay on an average level from last 10s **Fconst7 –** device keeps working with frequency f const. 7	No	YES
3.61 RSlack time	Acceptable time of lack of communication through RS link	0 ... 600 s	30 s	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
3.65 Re.key lack	Response to lack of keyboard (only for referencing from keyboard)	**No –** no response **Warn. -** a warning will be displayed, device will keep working with referenced frequency **Fail.** – the electric drive will stop and the message will be displayed **f_last -** as Warn. Frequency will stay on an average level from last 10s **Fconst7 –** device keeps working with frequency f const. 7	Fail.	YES
3.66 k.lack time	Acceptable time of lack of keyboard	0 ... 300 s	30 s	YES
3.70 Ext. reset	Source of external reset	**Sw.off –** no possibility of external erasing a failure message **DI1...DI6 –** erasing a failure by digital input 1...6	DI4	YES
3.71 AR. number	Max number of automatic restarts	**0 -** no restarts **1 ... 6 –** number of restarts in time determined by par 3.72	0	YES
3.72 AR. time	Time of restarts	0 ... 1200.0 s	60 s	YES
3.73 AR. delay	Restart delay	0.0 ... 10.0 s	1.0 s	YES
3.74 AR.low Udc	Automatic restart after **Low Udc** failure	**NO -** no restart **YES -** permission	NO	YES
3.75 AR.hi.Udc	Automatic restart after **High Udc** failure	**NO -** no restart **YES -** permission	NO	YES
3.76 AR.hi.I	Automatic restart after **High Current** failure	**NO -** no restart **YES -** permission	NO	YES
3.77 AR.hi.temp.	Automatic restart after **High temperature of radiator** failure	**NO -** no restart **YES -** permission	NO	YES
3.78 AR. AI	Automatic restart after **Error of analog input** failure	**NO -** no restart **YES -** permission	NO	YES
3.80 Failure 1	Failure Register 1 (the most current record)	**Failure name** (read only)		Read only
3.81 Fa.1 time	Register of time of occurrence of failure from Failure Register 1	**Time [h]** (read only)		Read only
3.110 Failure 16	Failure Register 1 (the oldest record)	**Failure name** (read only)		Read only
3.111 Fa.16 time	Register of time of occurrence of failure from Failure Register 16	**Time [h]** (read only)		Read only
GROUP 4 – PARAMETERS BLOCKING, CONFIGURATION OF: RS, DISPLAYING AND USER REFERENCING-UNITS				
4.1 Par. block.	Parameters blocking	**YES** – modification of parameters is blocked **NO** – modification of parameters is unblocked	Do not apply	YES
4.2 Level/CODE	Access level (reading) Access code (writing)	Access level **AL0 ... AL2** **Access** code 0 ... 9999	Do not apply	YES
4.3 New CODE	Change of access code to current access level	New access code 0 ... 9999	Do not apply	YES
4.4 Fact. set.	Loading factory settings	(access level AL2 required)	Do not apply	NO
4.5 En. EEPROM	Blocking of EEPROM writing	**YES** - Switching on blocking of writing to EEPROM memory (parameters can be changed, however they won't be remembered after shut down of power) **NO** – parameters are normally written to EEPROM (the access level AL2 is necessary)	NO	YES
4.6 Full ptrs.	Full pointers	**YES** – values of parameters which are pointers (e.g. Par 4.7) are possible to change in full range PCH.0... PCH.511	NO	YES
4.7 RS perm.	Permission to work through RS	**Sw.off** – operation through RS prohibited **DI1 ... DI6** – enabling RS permission by digital input **Sw.on** – operation through RS permitted	Sw.off	YES
4.8 RS baudrate	Transmission speed	1200, 2400, 9600, 19200 bps	9600	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
4.9 Unit no.	Identification number of Modbus device	1 ... 247	12	YES
4.10 L1 at STOP	Value displayed in upper line when device is not working (see section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.11 L2 at STOP	Value displayed in lower line when device is not working (see section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.12 L1 at RUN	Value displayed in upper line when device is working (see section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.13 L2 at RUN	Value displayed in lower line when device not working (see section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.14 Preview 1	Value SP1(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.15 Preview 2	Value SP2(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.16 Preview 3	Value SP3(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.17 Preview 4	Value SP4(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.18 Preview 5	Value SP5(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.19 Preview 6	Value SP6(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.20 Preview 7	Value SP7(section 3.3)	par 0.1 ... par 0.57		YES
4.21 LCD contr.	Adjusting contrast of LCD	0 ... 19	10	YES
4.22 RTC set.	RTC setting	Option – requires additional RTC module 1: year 2: month 3: day of month 4: day of week 5: hour 6: minute		YES
4.25 nP Scale	Scale of Precess N	Multiplier of speed displayed as parameter 0.1 – (Process N) 0.0 ... 500.0 %	100.0 %	YES
4.26 nP Unit	Process N unit	Unit of measurement displayed for par 0.1. See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.27 nP dec.p.	Number of decimal places of Process N	Number of decimal places for par 0.1 **0 ... 3**	1	YES
4.28 n.rot.Scale	Scale of rotation counter	Amount of units that correspond to one encoder rotation	1	YES
4.29 n.rot.reset	Resetting rotation counter	PCH.0 ... .511 Source of signal resetting the rotation counter		YES
4.30 UR choice	Choice of User Referencing-unit (UR)	**0** – user referencing-unit not active **1 ... 4** = ZU1 ... ZU4	0	YES
4.32 Ref. UR1	Ref.-unit Value	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
4.33 Ref. UR2	Ref.-unit Value	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
4.34 Ref. UR3	Ref.-unit Value	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
4.35 Ref. UR4	Ref.-unit Value	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
4.36 min UR1	Minimum	-5000 ... 5000	0	YES
4.37 max UR1	Maximum	-5000 ... 5000	1000	YES
4.38 UR1 Unit	Unit of ref.-unit US1	Displayed unit. See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.39 UR1 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for US1 ref.-unit **0 ... 3**	1	YES
4.40 min UR2	Minimum	-5000 ... 5000	0	YES
4.41 max UR2	Maximum	-5000 ... 5000	1000	YES
4.42 UR2 Unit	Unit of ref.-unit US2	Displayed unit. See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.43 UR2 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for US2 ref.-unit **0 ... 3**	1	YES
4.44 min UR3	Minimum	-5000 ... 5000	0	YES
4.45 max UR3	Maximum	-5000 ... 5000	1000	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
4.46 UR3 Unit	Unit of ref.-unit US3	Displayed unit. See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.47 UR3 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for US3 ref.-unit **0 ... 3**	1	YES
4.48 min UR4	Minimum	-5000 ... 5000	0	YES
4.49 max UR4	Maximum	-5000 ... 5000	1000	YES
4.50 UR4 Unit	Unit of ref.-unit US4	Displayed unit. See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.51 UR4 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for US4 ref.-unit **0 ... 3**	1	YES
4.60 Usr1 choice	Selection of data source	Source of data displayed as par 0.54 (Usr1) PCH.0 ... PCH.511. (see section 11.4)	PCH.0	YES
4.61 Usr1 Unit	Unit of parameter 0.54	Displayed unit of Usr1.See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.62 Usr1 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for par. 0.54 (Usr1): 0 ... 3	1	YES
4.63 Usr2 choice	Selection of source for User Value	Source of data displayed as par 0.55 (Usr2) PCH.0 ... PCH.511. (see section 11.4)	PCH.0	YES
4.64 Usr2 Unit	Unit of parameter 0.55	Displayed unit of Usr2.See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.65 Usr2 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for par. 0.55 (Usr2): 0 ... 3	1	YES
4.66 Usr3 choice	Selection of source (see section 10.4)	Source of data displayed as par 0.56 (Usr3) PCH.0 ... PCH.511. (see section 11.4)	PCH.0	YES
4.67 Usr3 Unit	Unit of parameter 0.56	Displayed unit of Usr3.See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.68 Usr3 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for par. 0.56 (Usr3): 0 ... 3	1	YES
4.69 Usr4 choice	Selection of source (see section 10.4)	Source of data displayed as par 0.57 (Usr4) PCH.0 ... PCH.511. (see section 11.4)	PCH.0	YES
4.70 Usr4 Unit	Unit of parameter 0.57	Displayed unit of Usr4.See table 11.3	" % "	YES
4.71 Usr4 dec.p.	Number of decimal places	Number of decimal places for par. 0.57 (Usr4): 0 ... 3	1	YES
GROUP 5 – PUMP GROUP CONTROLLER, BLOCKS OF PLC CONTROLLER				
5.1 In. v	In. v Selection of source of linear speed	Source of linear speed: **Ref.A0** – from analog referencing-unit 1 **Ref.A1** – from analog referencing-unit 2 **Ref.A2** – from analog referencing-unit 3	Ref.A0	YES
5.2 In. F	In. F Selection of force referencing-unit	Source of force referencing-unit: **Ref.A0** – from analog referencing-unit 1 **Ref.A1** – from analog referencing-unit 2 **Ref.A2** – from analog referencing-unit 3	Usr1	YES
5.3 v max	Max linear speed	Linear speed which correspond to 100.0% of linear speed signal 0.00 ... 320.00 [m/s]		
5.4 dmin	Minimum diameter of a roller	Determines minimum moment 0.0 ... 3200.0 [mm]		
5.5 dmax	Maximum diameter of a roller	Determines maximum moment 0.0 ... 3200.0 [mm]		
5.6 Mo	Friction moment	0.0 ... 100.0%		
PUMPS controller – factory setting concerning set of factory settings number 8 !				
5.10 Pumps Mode	Activation of Pump Group Control System	Enabling pumps group controller **NO** – controller disabled **YES** – controller enabled	NO	NO
5.11 Cfg. P1	Pump 1 configuration	**MFC/MAINS** – operation from converter or mains **MAINS ONLY** – operation only from mains	MFC/MAINS	YES
5.12 Cfg. P2	Pump 2 configuration	**MFC/MAINS** – operation from converter or mains **MAINS ONLY** – operation only from mains	MFC/MAINS	YES
5.13 Cfg. P3	Pump 3 configuration	**MFC/MAINS** – operation from converter or mains **MAINS ONLY** – operation only from mains	MFC/MAINS	YES
5.14 Cfg. P4	Pump 4 configuration	**MFC/MAINS** – operation from converter or mains **MAINS ONLY** – operation only from mains	MFC/MAINS	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
5.15 Cfg. P5	Pump 5 configuration	**MFC/MAINS** – operation from converter or mains **MAINS ONLY** – operation only from mains	MFC/MAINS	YES
5.16 P1 active	Pump 1 activation	**Sw.off** – pump disabled **DI1 ...DI6** – pump enabled by one of digital inputs **Sw.on** – pump disabled	DI1	YES
5.17 P2 active	Pump 2 activation	**Sw.off** – pump disabled **DI1 ...DI6** – pump enabled by one of digital inputs **Sw.on** – pump disabled	DI2	YES
5.18 P3 active	Pump 3 activation	**Sw.off** – pump disabled **DI1 ...DI6** – pump enabled by one of digital inputs **Sw.on** – pump disabled	DI3	YES
5.19 P4 active	Pump 4 activation	**Sw.off** – pump disabled **DI1 ...DI6** – pump enabled by one of digital inputs **Sw.on** – pump disabled	DI4	YES
5.20 P5 active	Pump 5 activation	**Sw.off** – pump disabled **DI1 ...DI6** – pump enabled by one of digital inputs **Sw.on** – pump disabled	DI5	YES
5.21 Rep. time	Time of automatic replacement of leading pump	1 ... 9999 h	24 h	YES
5.22 ON Delay	Delay of switching on	A time limit before switching on the additional pump 0.0...60.0 sec	10.0 s	YES
5.23 OFF Delay	Delay of switching off	A time limit before switching on the additional pump 0.0...60.0 sec	10.0 s	YES
5.24 Rep. Block.	Postponing automatic change of leading pump at high load	When referencing-unit of Pump Controller stays above this value, then automatic change will be postponed till decrease of the pressure 0.0 ... 100.0 %	100.0 %	YES
5.25 f thresh.	F threshold	Frequency of enabling additional pump 0.0 ... 50.0 Hz	25.0 Hz	YES
5.26 Insensiv.	Insensibility	Insensibility of enabling / disabling additional pump 0.0...20.0 %	10.0 %	YES
5.27 Ref. choice	Selection of referencing-unit for pumps control	Source of pressure signal: **Ref.A0 ... Ref.A2** – from analog referencing-units (direct control of pumps group) **Ref.PID** – from PID-regulator output (most common setting)	Ref.PID	YES
5.28 P limit	Max number of simultaneously operating pumps	1 ... 5	4	YES
5.40 Sw. Seq ON	Enable Sequencer	Signal of enabling PLC sequencer block PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (SEQ disabled)	YES
5.42 Seq max	Number of sequencer states	2 ... 8	8	YES
5.43 Seq time 1	Time of 1st state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.320 (Constant 1)	YES
5.44 Seq time 2	Time of 2nd state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.321 (Constant 2)	YES
5.45 Seq time 3	Time of 3rd state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.322 (Constant 3)	YES
5.46 Seq time 4	Time of 4th state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.323 (Constant 4)	YES
5.47 Seq time 5	Time of 5th state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.324 (Constant 5)	YES
5.48 Seq time 6	Time of 6th state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.325 (Constant 6)	YES
5.49 Seq time 7	Time of 7th state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.326 (Constant 7)	YES
5.50 Seq time 8	Time of 8th state duration	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.327 (Constant 8)	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
5.51 Seq Nxt	Source of “next state” signal	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (disabled)	YES
5.52 Seq Prv	Source of “previous state” signal	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (disabled)	YES
5.53 Seq Clr	Source of “sequencer restart” signal	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (disabled)	YES
5.54 Seq Set	Source of “sequencer setting” signal	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (disabled)	YES
5.55 Seq SV	Sequence to which sequencer block will be set after “Seq Set” signal	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (value 0 = sequencer 0)	YES
5.60 En. Mux1	Signal of switching on MUX1 PLC block	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (MUX1 disabled.)	YES
5.62 Mux1 DV	Value of MUX1 output (PCH.313) when MUX1 is enabled (par 5.60)	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.63 Mux1 Sel	Source of MUX1 input selection	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0	YES
5.64 Mux1 In.1	Value of input 1 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.65 Mux1 In.2	Value of input 2 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.66 Mux1 In.3	Value of input 3 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.67 Mux1 In.4	Value of input 4 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.68 Mux1 In.5	Value of input 5 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.69 Mux1 In.6	Value of input 6 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.70 Mux1 In.7	Value of input 7 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.71 Mux1 In.8	Value of input 8 MUX1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.80 En. Mux2	Signal of switching on MUX1 PLC block	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (MUX2 disabled)	YES
5.82 Mux2 DV	Value of MUX2 output (PCH.314) when MUX2 is enabled (par 5.80)	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.83 Mux2 Sel	Source of MUX2 input selection	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0	YES
5.84 Mux2 In.1	Value of input 1 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.85 Mux2 In.2	Value of input 2 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.86 Mux2 In.3	Value of input 3 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.87 Mux2 In.4	Value of input 4 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.88 Mux2 In.5	Value of input 5 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.89 Mux2 In.6	Value of input 6 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.90 Mux2 In.7	Value of input 7 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.91 Mux2 In.8	Value of input 8 MUX2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0 (= 0)	YES
5.101 CSU In.	CSU Input (X)	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0	YES
5.102 CSU X1	Point 1, value X	-32000 ... 32000 (see CSU description)	0	YES
5.103 CSU Y1	Point 1, value Y	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.104 CSU X2	Point 2, value X	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.105 CSU Y2	Point 2, value Y	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.106 CSU X3	Point 3, value X	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.107 CSU Y3	Point 3, value Y	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.108 CSU X4	Point 4, value X	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.109 CSU Y4	Point 4, value Y	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES

Parameter / Name	*Function*	*Available options / measurement unit*	*Factory setting*	*Change during operating time*
5.110 CSU X5	Point 5, value X	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.111 CSU Y5	Point 5, value Y	-32000 ... 32000	0	YES
5.120 Const 1	CONSTANT 1	-32000 ... 32000. Copied to PCH.320	0	YES
5.121 Const 2	CONSTANT 2	-32000 ... 32000. Copied to PCH.321	0	YES
5.122 ... 5.141	Analogically as above.	as above	as above	as above
5.142 Const 23	CONSTANT 23	-32000 ... 32000. Copied to PCH.342	0	YES
5.143 Const 24	CONSTANT 24	-32000 ... 32000. Copied to PCH.343	0	YES
5.144 Enab. PLC	Enable PLC	Enabling PLC control **NO** – none of PLC block is active **YES** – PLC enabled	NO	NO
5.145 Blocks am.	Number of blocks	1 ... 50 Number of block executed by PLC	50	YES
GROUP 6 – PLC CONTROLLER – UNIVERSAL BLOCKS				
6.1 Block no.1	Function of block 1	0 ... 39 – see Appendix B	0	TAK
6.2 Inp.A.1	Input A of block 1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0	TAK
6.3 Inp.B.1	Input B of block 1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511 Parameter is accessible or not, depending on function of block (par 6.1)	PCH.0	TAK
6.4 Inp.C.1	Input C of block 1	PCH.0 ... PCH.511 Parameter is accessible or not, depending on function of block (par 6.1)	PCH.0	TAK
6.5 Block no.2	Function of block 2	0 ... 39 – see Appendix B	0	TAK
6.6 Inp.A.2	Input A of block 2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0	TAK
6.7 Inp.B.2	Input B of block 2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511 Parameter is accessible or not, depending on function of block (par 6.5)	PCH.0	TAK
6.8 Inp.C.2	Input C of block 2	PCH.0 ... PCH.511 Parameter is accessible or not, depending on function of block (par 6.5)	PCH.0	TAK
6.9 ... 6.188	as above	as above	as above	
6.189 Block no.48	Function of block 48	0 ... 39 – see Appendix B	0	TAK
6.190 Inp.A.48	Input A of block 48	PCH.0 ... PCH.511	PCH.0	TAK
6.191 Inp.B.48	Input B of block 48	PCH.0 ... PCH.511 Parameter is accessible or not, depending on function of block (par 6.189)	PCH.0	TAK
6.192 Inp.C.48	Input C of block 48	PCH.0 ... PCH.511 Parameter is accessible or not, depending on function of block (par 6.189)	PCH.0	TAK

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

CE

We

Manufacterer's name: **Zakład Energoelektroniki TWERD**

Manufacterer's address: **KONWALIOWA 30**
87-100 TORUŃ
POLSKA
PHONE: **056 654 60 91**
FAX: **056 654 69 08**
www.twerd.pl twerd@twerd.pl

Declare at our own responsibility, that product:

Product's name: **Frequency converter**

Type: **MFC710/____kW**

Installed and used according to *User's Manual* recommendations meets the requirements of Polish standards:

Safety: **PN-EN 50178:2003, PN-EN 60204-1:2001**

EMC: **PN-EN 61800-3:1999/A11:2002**

which are equivalent to European standards, harmonized with directives:

73/23/EEC Low Voltage Devices (LVD)

89/336/EEC Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Msc Michał Twerd (manufacturer)

date : 29.04.2005